

post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Petition of R. M. Lyons Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bowerston, Ohio, favoring increase of pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Petition of J. P. Adams and others, of Manchester, Tenn., against a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey: Petition of State military board, favoring House bill 28436; to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. JOYCE: Petition of Dick Cheatham Post, No. 317, Grand Army of the Republic, of Beverly, Ohio, and Fred Aler Post, No. 412, Grand Army of the Republic, of Adamsville, Ohio, favoring amendment to the age pension act; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of the fifteenth congressional district of Ohio, against the establishment of a local rural parcels-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Nellsville Grange, No. 229, favoring New Orleans for the Panama Exposition; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of Barlow Grange, No. 1577, of Vincent, Ohio; farmers' institute of Reinerville, Ohio; and farmers' institute of Fairview, Ohio, for parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KENDALL: Protest of citizens of Grinnell, Iowa, against parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LATTA: Petition of J. E. Crissinger and 24 others, of Newcastle, Nebr., and M. J. Scudder and 25 other business men of Central City, Nebr., favoring a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LEVER: Memorial of Cumberland Sound Lodge, No. 303, B. P. C. of A., Jacksonville, Fla.; International Union of Brewery Workmen, of Evansville, Ind.; Central Labor Union of Elkhart, Ind.; Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators' Union of Springfield, Mo.; Binghamton Division, Order of Railway Conductors, of Binghamton, N. Y.; Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, of Columbus, Ohio; Union Labor League of Sharon, Pa.; and Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, of Erie, Pa., in support of the Lever bill, repealing the tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Petition of citizens of Wadena and Monticello, Minn., against the proposed rural parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Petition of the Presbyterian Church of Good Hope, Ill., for the passage of the Miller-Curtis interstate liquor bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Papers to accompany a bill for the naturalization of aliens who have enlisted or may enlist in the Organized Militia of any State honorably discharged therefrom after three years' service; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: Petition of citizens of Lincoln, Nebr., against parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MASSEY: Affidavit of Robert H. Massey (referred from Committee on Invalid Pensions); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLINGTON: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to John E. Quackenbush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Home Interest Society of Montgomery County, Md., favoring Senate bill 423 and House bill 3654; to the Committee on Expenditures in Interior Department.

By Mr. REEDER: Petition of citizens of the sixth Kansas congressional district, against rural parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: Petition of employees of the Johnstown post office, favoring House bill 22776, relative to retirement of Government employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of citizens of Johnstown and Lilly, favoring Senate bill 3776, to control express companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Elizabeth Shaffer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Hiram Osman, Jasper C. Rabinett, Levi Clites, and William A. Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of Mount Hermon Grange, No. 1120; Bedford County Pomona Grange; Licking Valley Grange, No. 484, of Archspring; Laysburg Grange, No. 1104; Osterbury Grange, No. 737; and Highland Grange, No. 1123, of Wilmore, all in the State of Pennsylvania, for amendment of the oleomargarine law; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Maj. Sanford Willbanks; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHEFFIELD: Memorials of town councils of Bristol, Coventry, New Shoreham, North Providence, and Richmond, R. I.; General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island; and citizens of Newport, Block Island, Middletown, New Shoreham, and Newport County, R. I., in favor of Senate bill 5677; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis in Pawtucket, R. I., and vicinity, favoring investigation of dairy products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Memorial of Minnesota State Federation of Labor, favoring more restrictive immigration laws; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Manheimer & Bros., of St. Paul, Minn., and Murphy & Co., of Stillwater, Minn., against the proposed rural parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Minnesota State Board of Control, against passage of bill limiting sale of prison-made goods to the State where manufactured; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of John F. Foley and others, for appropriation to relieve the victims of the *General Slocum* disaster; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of citizens of the United States for legislation to make October 12 a holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of H. E. Wills, national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, favoring Federal inspection of locomotive boilers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THISTLEWOOD: Protests of citizens of the twenty-fifth congressional district of Illinois, against extension of parcels-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: Petition of the Messrs. Bvetter, of Maplewood, Ohio, against parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 13, 1911.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating, in response to a resolution of the 9th instant, that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Okla., has been directed to report as to the total cost of closing the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, making up the rolls, and allotting the lands, and conducting the schools, etc., and that upon the receipt of his report it will be transmitted to the Senate (S. Doc. No. 739), which was referred to the Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes and ordered to be printed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending the adoption of a proposed amendment to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for one bookbinder, \$1,250, Division of Printing and Stationery, Treasury Department (S. Doc. No. 738), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a cablegram, in the nature of a communication, from the speaker of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, requesting the amplification of legislation providing for an elective insular senate and a participation of Porto Rico in the insular, executive, and other liberal reforms (S. Doc. No. 737), which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 29360) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also transmitted to the Senate resolutions of the House on the death of Hon. CHARLES J. HUGHES, Jr., late a Senator from the State of Colorado.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 971. An act for the relief of Joseph R. Reichardt;
H. R. 6075. An act for the relief of Amos Hershey;
H. R. 16990. An act for the relief of George J. Diller;
H. R. 20132. An act for the relief of Emil Haberger; and
H. R. 26583. An act to authorize the city of Drayton, N. Dak., to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North.

SENATOR FROM VERMONT.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented the credentials of CARROLL S. PAGE, chosen by the legislature of the State of Vermont a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1911, which were read and ordered to be filed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 710, Modern Brotherhood of America, of Cologne, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. GALLINGER presented memorials of the Park View Citizens' Association and of sundry citizens of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the proposed change of the name of Rock Creek Church Road to Putnam Street, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Laconia, N. H., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Concord, N. H., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Concord, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Concord, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Post No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, of Laconia, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TALIAFERRO presented a petition of sundry citizens of Miami, Fla., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wyoming, praying that pensions be granted to the veterans of the Indian wars, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SCOTT presented petitions of sundry citizens of Fairmont, Moundsville, Parkersburg, Catawba, Fayetteville, and Huntington, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation to further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FLETCHER presented petitions of Marion Camp, No. 162, of McIntosh; of Local Camp No. 118, of Inverness; of St. John Camp, No. 303, of Hastings; of Local Camp No. 74, of Plant City; of Local Camp No. 198, of Taylorville; of Local Camp No. 174, of Archer; of Local Camp No. 48, of St. Augustine; and of Local Camp No. 161, of Tampa, all of the Woodmen of the World, in the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. DEPEW presented a petition of the Oswego County Pomona Grange, of New York, praying for the continuance of the present Rural Free Delivery Service, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Steuben County Pomona Grange, of Addison, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of Columbus Camp, No. 147, Woodmen of the World, of New York City, N. Y., and a petition of Capitol Camp, No. 181, Woodmen of the World, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Committee, of Brooklyn, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the United States Customs Employees' Benevolent Association of the Port of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an increase of the pay of clerks and employees of the Government, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ticonderoga, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of race-gambling bets, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Flushing Association, of Flushing, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called children's bureau bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Luther M. Wheeler Post, No. 92, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., praying that pensions be granted to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Syracuse, N. Y., remonstrating against the treatment accorded certain cigar makers in conflict with the Clear Havana Cigar Makers' Association in Tampa, Fla., which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. WETMORE. I present a resolution adopted by the legislature of Rhode Island, which I ask may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

State of Rhode Island, in General Assembly, January session, A. D. 1911. Resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Rhode Island to urge the present Congress to pass Senate bill 5677, Sixty-first Congress, second session, "To promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service."

Whereas the State of Rhode Island, bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and including within its area Narragansett Bay, has had, from the earliest days of her commercial history, a particular interest in the Life-Saving Service; and

Whereas it is of the greatest importance to the people and the maritime interests of Rhode Island that the Life-Saving Service be kept in the future at the high standard of efficiency which has marked its work and methods in the past; and

Whereas the creation of a retired list of members of the field force of the service who have served for 30 years or have reached the age of 64 years, and the establishment of a graded scale of pay, based upon length of service, are two provisions which are indispensable to the efficiency of the service, and are justly due to officers and men who have spent the best years of their lives and perhaps become incapacitated in the faithful performance of a most arduous and hazardous duty; and

Whereas Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to the chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate a report approving the proposed legislation and "earnestly recommending" its adoption, and the bill, on June 25, 1910, was passed by the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Rhode Island, That the Senators and Representatives of the State in the Congress of the United States be, and are hereby, requested to urge the passage of said bill (S. 5677) by the House at the present session of Congress, and that the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, instructed to send a certified copy of this resolution to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Providence, January 6, 1911.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original resolution passed in concurrence by the house of representatives January 6, 1911, and approved by his excellency the same day.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

J. FRED PARKER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 147, International Association of Machinists, of Providence, R. I., and a petition of Local Union No. 15, Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers' Union, of Pawtucket, R. I., praying for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CURTIS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Glen Elder, Kans., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Blue Rapids, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of Lincoln Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, of Topeka, Kans., praying for the creation of a volunteer officers' retired list, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clyde, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Boys' Division of the Young Men's Christian Association, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of race-gambling bets, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURKETT presented a memorial of sundry citizens and business men of Central City, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland presented petitions of sundry citizens of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the issuance of free transfers by the Washington Railway & Electric Co. at Fifteenth and H Streets NE., city of Washington, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SHIVELY presented a petition of Local Camp No. 141, Woodmen of the World, of River Park, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Emmet Club, of South Bend, Ind., remonstrating against the language used by Commander Sims, United States Navy, in a public address in London December 3, 1910, pledging the loyalty of all Americans to England, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, of Richmond, Ind., remonstrating against any increase being made in the appropriation for the maintenance of the United States Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, of Richmond, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Crescendo Club, of Alexandria, Ind., and a petition of the Ladies' Art Club, of Anderson, Ind., praying that an investigation be made into the condition of dairy products for the prevention and spread of tuberculosis, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. JONES presented a petition of the Ladies' Literary Club, of Kennewick, Wash., praying that an investigation be made into the condition of dairy products for the prevention and spread of tuberculosis, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Whatcom County Grocers' Association, of Washington, praying for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cashmere, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of Local Lodge No. 1377, of Brush Prairie; Local Lodge No. 1003, of Spokane; Local Lodge No. 911, of North Yakima; Local Lodge No. 1494, of Walla Walla; Local Lodge No. 958, of Everett; and of Local Lodge No. 1188, of Tacoma, all of the Modern Brotherhood of America, in the State of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Wapato, Wash., praying that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for the repair of the highways on the Yakima Indian Reservation, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Aberdeen, Brookings, Castlewood, Faulkton, Ipswich, Lemmon, Lake Andes, Mount Vernon, Milbank, Orient, and Wessington Springs, all in the State of South Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of race-gambling bets, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Ben Franklin Club, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a petition of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, praying for the creation of a court of patent appeals, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a memorial of the State Business Men's Association of Connecticut, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of Park City Camp, Woodmen of the World, of Bridgeport, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of Elias Howe, jr., Post, No. 3, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bridgeport, Conn., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the pension laws relative to Civil War veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Baptist Association of New London, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the maritime laws relative to the carrying of mail, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Ben Franklin Club, of Lincoln, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a memorial of Local Council No. 329, United Commercial Travelers' Association, of Columbus, Nebr., and a memorial of the Retail Dealers' Association of Seward, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the parcels-post bill, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Portland, Me., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. DU PONT presented a petition of Diamond Camp, No. 1, Woodmen of the World, of Wilmington, Del., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mails as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. DICK presented memorials of sundry citizens of Chardon and Arcanum, in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the establishment of a rural parcels post and delivery service, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry business firms of Cincinnati and Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide an allowance for loss of distilled spirits deposited in internal-revenue bonded warehouses, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the Leetonia Coal Co., of McKeefrey & Co., of the Grafton Supply Co., of the Salem Iron Co., of Leetonia; of the Ohio State University, of Feibel Bros., of the Throop-Martin Co., of the Busy Bee Candy Kitchen Co., of C. R. Swickard, of the Ohio State Stove Co., of C. H. Sutphen, of New York Coal Co., of the Dominion Land Co., of Columbus; of the Children's Home, of Ryan Ideal Stain & Blacking Co., of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of the Freiberg & Workum Co., of Cincinnati, all in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the enactment of legisla-

tion to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. ELKINS presented the memorial of Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, vice regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for West Virginia, remonstrating against the establishment of a criminal reformatory for the District of Columbia on what is known as the Belvoir or White House tract of land in Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of Grafton, W. Va., praying for the repeal of the present bankruptcy law, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Laurel Camp, No. 22, Woodmen of the World, of Terra Alta, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mails as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a memorial of Typographical Union No. 533, of Huntington, W. Va., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Niagara Alkali Co., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., praying that a duty of at least 2 cents per pound be placed on muriate of potash, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BROWN presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 8987) granting an increase of pension to Wesley A. Maze, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 9321) granting an increase of pension to William Q. Mahan, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 9384) granting an increase of pension to Erastus Smith, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits in support of the bill (S. 9383) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Mowry, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 25235) to provide for the sale of lands acquired under the provisions of the reclamation act and which are not needed for the purposes of that act, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 963) thereon.

Mr. BURROWS, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which was referred the bill (S. 9935) authorizing a parcels-post service on rural routes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 964) thereon.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 18588) to correct the title to certain lands in the Creek Nation, Okla., sold under order of the United States court, submitted an adverse report (No. 966) thereon, which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 7713) relating to rights of way through certain reservations and other public lands, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 967) thereon.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 9909) to change the name of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the Public Health Service, to increase the pay of officers of said service, and for other purposes, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, which was agreed to.

LOTTIE W. DUNN.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred Senate resolution 317, submitted by Mr. Briggs on the 11th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Lottie W. Dunn, widow of William B. Dunn, late a member of the Capitol police force, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

HEIRS OF CHARLES F. ATWOOD AND ZIBA H. NICKERSON.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 3897) for the relief of the heirs of Charles F. Atwood and Ziba H. Nickerson, to report it favor-

ably with an amendment, and I submit a report (No. 965) thereon. The bill is very brief, and I ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment was to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the heirs of Charles F. Atwood, of Boston, Mass., and Ziba H. Nickerson, of Lynn, Mass., employees of the Treasury Department, a sum equal to one year's salary at the rate each was receiving at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as full compensation for their death in the performance of their regular duties on July 16, 1908.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CULLOM:

A bill (S. 10171) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States;" to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 10172) for the relief of Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, commodore on the retired list of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 10173) for the relief of William Ioder and others; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 10174) granting an increase of pension to William Evans (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 10175) granting a pension to Rosalie Thomas Draper (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HEYBURN:

A bill (S. 10176) for the relief of W. B. Horn (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. FRYE:

A bill (S. 10177) to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Establishment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 10178) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Johnson;

A bill (S. 10179) granting an increase of pension to Delia Rich; and

A bill (S. 10180) granting an increase of pension to George W. Ranger; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEVERIDGE:

A bill (S. 10181) granting an increase of pension to Mary Doyle;

A bill (S. 10182) granting an increase of pension to James W. Lesh; and

A bill (S. 10183) granting an increase of pension to John Goldsmith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN (by request):

A bill (S. 10184) for the relief of Mary A. Dickenson and others as the heirs at law of Owen Grant, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MONEY:

A bill (S. 10185) to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the northern and southern judicial districts in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT:

A bill (S. 10186) granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. Ross (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

A bill (S. 10187) granting an increase of pension to Philip Lucas (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS:

A bill (S. 10188) granting an increase of pension to S. R. Price; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CULBERSON:

A bill (S. 10189) to amend an act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

A bill (S. 10190) to authorize the appointment of Charles J. T. Clarke as major of infantry in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

A bill (S. 10191) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 10192) granting an increase of pension to John Powers (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10193) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Merritt (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10194) granting a pension to William J. Marshall (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10195) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mathews (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 10196) granting an increase of pension to George W. Carpenter (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON:

A bill (S. 10197) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kuster;

A bill (S. 10198) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Noble;

A bill (S. 10199) granting an increase of pension to George W. Fouts; and

A bill (S. 10200) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Van Nest; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DEPEW:

A bill (S. 10201) to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURNHAM:

A bill (S. 10202) granting an increase of pension to William P. D. Foss; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON:

A bill (S. 10203) for the relief of John Lynn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 10204) granting an increase of pension to Grace V. D. Spencer (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Wyoming:

A bill (S. 10205) permitting chief office deputy United States marshals to act as disbursing officers for their principals in cases of emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 10206) granting an increase of pension to John T. Huff; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 10207) to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 10208) authorizing the resurvey of certain lands in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 10209) granting an increase of pension to David N. Jenkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOURNE:

A bill (S. 10210) to direct the construction of a lightship and its maintenance near Orford Reef, off Cape Blanco, Oreg.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. PERKINS:

A bill (S. 10211) granting a pension to Blandina P. Babcock; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 10212) granting an increase of pension to Karl Somerlatt (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10213) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Heath (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10214) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus N. Doom (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10215) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Curtis (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10216) granting a pension to Harriet Bockerman (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 10217) granting an increase of pension to William Akin (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TALIAFERRO:

A bill (S. 10218) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Hanford (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 10219) granting an increase of pension to William A. Shrs; and

A bill (S. 10220) granting an increase of pension to William Comstock (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 10221) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to exchange the site for the immigrant station at the port of Boston; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 10222) granting an increase of pension to George W. McAllister (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAYNER:

A bill (S. 10223) for the relief of G. L. Taneyhill (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

A bill (S. 10224) to restore in part the rank of Lieuts. Thomas Marcus Molloy and Joseph Henry Crozier, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. DICK:

A bill (S. 10225) granting an increase of pension to Wells Minor;

A bill (S. 10226) granting an increase of pension to George F. Wonder;

A bill (S. 10227) granting an increase of pension to Jerome F. Dandeleit;

A bill (S. 10228) granting an increase of pension to Noyes S. Lee;

A bill (S. 10229) granting an increase of pension to John K. Myers;

A bill (S. 10230) granting a pension to Ann Wyckoff;

A bill (S. 10231) granting an increase of pension to Katharine Lange;

A bill (S. 10232) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Sherman; and

A bill (S. 10233) granting an increase of pension to Louis Keller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A bill (S. 10234) granting an increase of pension to Olive D. St. Sure Lindsfelt; and

A bill (S. 10235) granting an increase of pension to Wallen L. Daniels; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PAGE:

A bill (S. 10236) granting an increase of pension to John C. Backum (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 10237) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. McCarroll (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 10238) for the relief of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 10239) granting an increase of pension to Jane De Graw;

A bill (S. 10240) granting an increase of pension to Virginia H. Morgan;

A bill (S. 10241) granting an increase of pension to Ellen E. Payne;

A bill (S. 10242) granting an increase of pension to William H. Bogue;

A bill (S. 10243) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Sheffield;

A bill (S. 10244) granting an increase of pension to James Tucker;

A bill (S. 10245) granting an increase of pension to Julia Adams; and

A bill (S. 10246) granting an increase of pension to Ransford P. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. TALIAFERRO submitted an amendment providing for a survey of Clearwater Harbor, from the mouth of the Anclote River to the channel, etc., Florida, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURKETT submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$3,000 for the salary of a chief clerk and ex-officio superintendent of buildings, Department of Justice, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, etc., appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for the construction and improvement of wagon roads on the Yakima Indian Reservation, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$27,781 for improving Zippel Bay, Lake of the Woods, Minn., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMOOT submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$25,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Duchesne River and the Strawberry River at or near Theodore, Utah, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the salary of the assistant clerk of printing records from \$1,440 to \$1,800, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, etc., appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$2,050,000 for improving the Missouri River, between Kansas City and the mouth of the river, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MONEY submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$1,800 for the salary of James F. Edwards, special messenger, United States Senate, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, etc., appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OLIVER submitted an amendment relative to the survey of the Delaware River at Morrisville, Pa., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRANDEGEE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$200,000 for the improvement of the Connecticut River, from the City of Hartford to Long Island Sound, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 29157) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

REVISION OF LAWS—JUDICIARY TITLE.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 7031) to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, which was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States and ordered to be printed.

WORLD'S PANAMA EXPOSITION.

Mr. SWANSON. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 100) authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in the World's Panama Exposition in 1915 at New Orleans, La. The amendment provides that the President in inviting foreign nations to participate in the proposed World's Panama Exposition shall invite their representatives and fleets to rendezvous at Hampton Roads, Va. I move that the amendment be printed and referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions.

The motion was agreed to.

SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN INTOXICANTS AMONG INDIANS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 319), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1910, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the chief special officer for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicants among Indians.

LAWS AND CODES OF PORTO RICO.

Mr. DEPEW submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 320), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That the compilation of the Laws and Codes of Porto Rico with indices be printed as a public document.

STENOGRAPHER FOR COMMITTEE ON INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Mr. CURTIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 321), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Depredations be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of \$1,200 per annum, said employment to continue during the Sixty-second Congress.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 29360. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE CALENDAR.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed, and the calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

The bill (S. 3528) to reimburse depositors of the Freedmen's Saving & Trust Co. was announced as first in order on the calendar.

Mr. MONEY. I should like to have the bill go over to another day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go over.

The next business on the calendar was the concurrent resolution (S. C. Res. 16) authorizing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Louisiana the original ordinance of secession that was adopted by the people of said State in convention assembled, etc.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that that may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will go over.

The bill (S. 574) to authorize J. W. Vance, L. L. Allen, C. F. Helwig, and H. V. Worley, of Pierce City, Mo.; A. B. Durnil, D. H. Kemp, Sig Solomon, J. J. Davis, S. A. Chappell, and W. M. West, of Monett, Mo.; M. L. Coleman, M. T. Davis, Jared R. Woodfill, jr., J. H. Jarrett, and William H. Standish, of Aurora, Lawrence County, Mo.; and L. S. Meyer, F. S. Heffernan, Robert A. Moore, William H. Johnson, J. P. McCammon, M. W. Colbaugh, and W. H. Schreiber, of Springfield, Greene County, Mo., to construct a dam across the James River in Stone County, Mo., and to divert a portion of its waters through a tunnel into the said river again to create electric power, was announced as next in order on the calendar.

Mr. BURTON. I ask that the bill may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go over.

The bill (S. 6454) providing for the settlement of the claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians was announced as next in order on the calendar.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask that the bill may go over, under Rule IX.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be entered.

REVISION OF LAWS—JUDICIARY TITLE.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, we are spending some time going over and over the bills under Rule VIII, and inasmuch as the silence of Members would indicate that they do not desire to take up for discussion any other matters this morning, it seems to me that we might very profitably for a little bit take up the bill (S. 7031) to codify and revise the laws. At the last session we more than half completed this work, and it is work of the utmost importance.

If the Senate will give a little time to-day and perhaps a little time on another day we will finish the consideration of the bill. It is being considered in another branch. They are about keeping pace with us. It is very desirable that the work of the commission and of the committee should not be lost, and it would naturally at the end of this Congress be in a position where it would have to be commenced over again. If the Senate will be patient with me for an hour or two, I think we can finish the work.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho asks for the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 7031) to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary.

Mr. MONEY. I have been trying to get the attention of the Chair. I do not know what is going on. I could not hear the Senator from Idaho.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the Senator from Idaho has asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 7031) to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to say, for the benefit of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY], that I made the statement that the work of the consideration of this measure has been more than half completed and that the measure is progressing in another body at about the same rate. It represents the work of a commission and of committees of this Senate for several years. If I can have an hour or two, I think we can complete it. There are no serious controversies about it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. BACON. Mr. President—

Mr. MONEY. I want to say, in reply to the Senator from Idaho, that I simply desired to know what he was trying to obtain consent for the consideration of. I myself have no objection to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I will ask if the Senator from Idaho did not suggest that he did not intend to ask for the final disposition of the bill to-day.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would not ask that we occupy the day in the consideration of the bill. I would only ask that we occupy enough time to make some progress.

Mr. CULBERSON. The question whether there would be objection would depend upon whether the Senator wants to dispose of the bill to-day.

Mr. HEYBURN. I do not desire to dispose of it to-day, but I think the Senator from Texas will, upon the statement of the reasons, appreciate the wisdom of taking up the bill.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, there can be no more serious and grave matter before this body than the bill to which the Senator from Idaho refers. I am perfectly willing that it shall be taken up at a very early day and proceeded with expeditiously, but the Senator is mistaken in saying that there are no serious controversies in it. There are some very serious controversies in it, especially that with reference to the organization of the courts, where very serious fundamental and radical changes are proposed, to which a great portion of the bar of the country, as evidenced by the expression in their national bar association, are very much opposed. I suggest to the Senator from Idaho, in view of the gravity of it, that he give notice of a particular day when he proposes to call up the bill. Some of us, meaning myself and other Senators sitting around me, have suggested that we have—

Mr. HEYBURN. If the Senator from Georgia will permit me, I desire to be definitely understood. I do not expect to ask that the bill be disposed of to-day, but I have introduced an amendment which covers the entire Chapter V of the existing judiciary act, which merely designates and defines the judicial districts. That is brought right up to this hour and includes the legislation that has been enacted by piecemeal over many years. I call the bill up to-day for the purpose of having that amendment passed upon. I have not the slightest doubt but that it will be adopted within 15 minutes, because the only changes that are made are those that are made agreeably to the wishes of Senators from the particular States where those changes have been made in the organization of the judicial districts. I had that amendment printed and laid upon each Senator's desk the day before yesterday, in order that they might look it over. Some Senators have already suggested changes which they desire, and, on behalf of the committee, I shall not object to any of those suggestions, because, if such changes are agreeable to the Senators from the State, they are agreeable to the committee. We only want to fix Chapter V as having been adopted, and give it a status, not only because it ought to be done, but because it is important in another place where this measure is being considered. I can assure the Senator that the bill will not occupy any time, and if there is any change the Senator desires made in his own State, there will be no objection to it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I suppose the portion of the bill to which the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] refers is that conferring original jurisdiction upon the district court alone and taking away that of the circuit court.

Mr. BACON. It is difficult to hear the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I understood the Senator from Georgia to say that there would be serious objection to some portions of this bill, and my understanding is that the particular portion of the bill to which the Senator refers is that which undertakes to consolidate the original jurisdiction now exercised by the circuit and district courts of the United States upon the district courts alone. Am I correct about that?

Mr. BACON. That is one objection, but I will say to the Senator from Utah that I have had a number of letters from judges, from officers of the courts, and from members of the bar upon various provisions in this proposed bill. We have had no anticipation of its coming up, and I am not prepared to go on with the bill this morning. The Senator from Idaho suggests that we go on with the consideration of the bill, but that it be not now disposed of. We desire to be in a position to properly consider it as we go on, and not to have to take it up de novo after it has been acted upon. As I have said, I am not simply voicing my own view, but I have heard similar expressions from Senators sitting around me. I am perfectly willing for the Senator from Idaho to say that on any particular day he will call up the bill. I do not care what day he may suggest.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I think, when we come to consider this bill, the Senator from Georgia will find that these protests are being made under a misapprehension as to precisely what the bill does provide. I think the misapprehension consists in the belief that the circuit judges will be prevented from hereafter sitting upon the trial bench. The bill does not undertake to do that at all. The bill simply consolidates the original jurisdiction in a court to be called the district court. For myself I can see no earthly reason why we should have two courts of original jurisdiction; but we have provided in the bill, with the utmost flexibility, for the circuit judges sitting in the district court as trial judges. I think, when we come to consider the bill, the Senator from Georgia will find that these protests are made under that misapprehension.

Mr. BACON. Possibly, but we are not prepared now to look into that.

Mr. HEYBURN. Now, Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator for a moment, that portion of the bill covering the question presented has been—

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT in the chair). Does the Senator from Idaho yield to his colleague?

Mr. HEYBURN. In a moment, if the Senator will allow me to make a statement which is absolutely necessary to be made.

That portion of the bill to which the Senator from Georgia refers has been passed over, and would not be taken up for consideration to-day, or perhaps until the conclusion of the consideration of the other parts of the bill, so that the Senator may have no apprehension that we will be forced to consider that question. On motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] we passed it over, and it will remain in that condition until we have considered the other portions of the bill.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I repeat that I am perfectly willing—

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to his colleague?

Mr. HEYBURN. I have already yielded to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], and until he has concluded I can not, without his consent, very well yield to my colleague.

Mr. BACON. I do not want to cut off the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. I was about to make an objection, but I will withdraw it for the present.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the regular order is the calendar under Rule VIII. There are a number of bills under Rule VIII that some of us are very much interested in. I therefore ask for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent not having been given to the request of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN], the Senate will proceed with the consideration of the calendar under Rule VIII.

BILLS PASSED OVER.

The bill (S. 7364) providing for the equalization of Creek allotments was announced as first in order on the calendar.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask that that bill go over under Rule IX.

Mr. CLAPP. I would suggest, in the absence of the Senator in charge of that measure [Mr. OWEN], that it be simply passed over now and that the request to put it under Rule IX be made when he is present.

Mr. CURTIS. But I may not then be present.

Mr. CLAPP. I will see to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 10584) providing for the adjustment of the claims of the States and Territories to lands within national forests was announced as next in order.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 8083) to provide for the handling of mail on which insufficient postage is prepaid, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BURKETT. Let that go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 8084) to provide mail receptacles at residences and places of business, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERMAN. Let that bill go over under Rule IX.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to putting the bill on the calendar under Rule IX?

Mr. SMOOT. I ask the Senator from North Carolina to simply allow the bill to go over, as the chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads is not here.

Mr. OVERMAN. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 7180) authorizing the Secretary of War to return to the governor of Louisiana certain bonds of the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans was announced as next in order.

Mr. HEYBURN. Let that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 7902) to promote the science and practice of forestry by the establishment of the Morton Institution of Agriculture and Forestry as a memorial to the late J. Sterling Morton, former Secretary of Agriculture, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 6823) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Pawnee tribe of Indians against the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEAN. Let that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over at the request of the Senator from New Jersey.

The bill (S. 7648) to correct the military record of Charles J. Smith was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Let that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 3719) for the appointment of a national commission for the conservation of natural resources and defining its duties was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 6991) to authorize the compilation of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War with a view to their publication was announced as next in order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over at the request of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The bill (S. 8008) granting to Savanna Coal Co. right to acquire additional acreage to its existing coal lease in the Choctaw Nation, Pittsburg County, Okla., and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEAN. Let that bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

The bill (H. R. 21481) to amend section 4916 of the Revised Statutes relating to patents was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERMAN. Let that bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

QUO WARRANTO PROCEEDINGS AND NATIONAL BANKS.

The bill (H. R. 22317) to authorize quo warranto proceedings in regard to offices in national banks was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill has twice been heretofore read in full. If there be no objection, it will not be again read.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from New York [Mr. DEPEW] to explain the necessity for this bill. As I understand, it is drawn to cover one case alone, and only one case of the kind has ever occurred in the United States.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, it is a bill which was drawn by the Attorney General, sent to the House of Representatives, passed there unanimously, and then unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. It is to meet a case that could not be met in any other way, and which was likely to arise at any time when similar conditions prevailed.

Mr. HALE and Mr. KEAN. What is the case?

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, I have not at hand the report of the committee in this case. I ask that the bill be again read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will again read the bill.

The Secretary again read the bill.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, I recall now that under the national banking law, where conditions arise under which a director holds office to which he is not entitled, he can not be removed. There is no method by which he can be removed. A case happened to arise where the directors insisted upon retaining their positions, though they were not really entitled to them. This bill is to enable the Attorney General and the banking department to test the right of a director to his office where that right is questioned.

Mr. BACON and Mr. HEYBURN addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia first addressed the Chair.

Mr. BACON. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, if the bill went no further than that there could be no objection to it. What the Senator from New York has said is stated in the first clause of the bill; but it further provides, commencing on line 5:

Or any officer of a national banking association shall have done or suffered any act which by the provisions of law works a forfeiture of his office, the Attorney General, at his discretion, either of his own motion or at the instance of any individual relator, may direct the United States attorney—

The first portion of this bill, which provides that in case any person shall "usurp, intrude into, or unlawfully hold or exercise any office," and so forth, doubtless has merit. Those are the ordinary conditions, and I doubt if any legislation is necessary in order to authorize a suit to be brought for the purpose of determining his right to hold office. But the next provision goes to the question of his conduct in office. The stockholders of the national bank have elected this man trustee, and they do not controvert the validity of his election or his right to hold under his election. It would not, in my judgment, be right to allow the Attorney General to overrule the vote of the stockholders who have elected a trustee in a national bank because the Attorney General did not think that he was performing his duty well, when he might be performing his duty in entire accord with the views of the stockholders who elected him. So I think the bill goes too far.

There is already a remedy in the first case, and in the second case the Government is not the party to move. The stockholders have the inherent power to deal with that question. They can deal with it by outvoting him. If a majority of the stockholders agree that a certain measure is proper which the Attorney General may think is not proper, then the question would be not between some individuals, but between a majority of the stockholders and the Attorney General. I do not think that the bill, being unaccompanied by any report, is in shape for enactment at this time.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not recall the time when the bill was acted upon by the committee. It did not have my personal attention or I do not think I should have favored it. My criticism upon it is one of a more general character than that made by the Senator from Idaho. The general rule, and so far as I know the universal rule, is that quo warranto proceedings are limited to public officers, challenging the right to tenure of office of one holding a public office or assuming to hold it.

A bank director is not a public officer, and the criticism I should make upon the bill is that it is a very radical innovation upon the general rule governing the procedure of quo warranto. There is good reason why there should be some remedy, of course, where one assumes to be an officer of a national bank when he really has no right to the position. But it seems to me that it would be much better corrected by an amendment of the national banking law. Certainly the Government can provide some remedy, and I am reluctant to give my consent to the bill because I do not wish to make an innovation which there is no reason to presume will stop at the case of a national-bank officer. It will be extended to officers of private institutions, and I think we should allow the very ancient and honorable writ of quo warranto to remain within the limitations it has been recognized to have for centuries. For myself I do not desire to see any change.

Mr. DEPEW. I ask the Secretary to read the letter of the Attorney General, which I send to the desk.

Mr. BURKETT. All I was about to rise to suggest was that this matter ought to go over. But since the Senator has a report on it here from the department I will withhold the suggestion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read the letter from the Attorney General, now presented by the Senator from New York.

The Secretary read as follows:

A very curious question has just been brought to my attention where application is made by one of the United States attorneys to institute a proceedings for writ of quo warranto against certain directors of a national bank, who, it is claimed, were not lawfully elected, and where, under the statutes, apparently, there is no remedy on the part of the board who claim to have been originally elected, or of the stockholders, to any relief at law. It is a case that is apparently overlooked in the banking act.

I send you a copy of a very careful memorandum of the law on the subject, which has been prepared by Mr. Wrisley Brown, an attorney employed in this department, who is familiar with the national banking law; and it appears from his memorandum, which I have examined, and in which I concur, that there is no power in the Department of Justice to take any action in such an exigency. In order to meet this anomalous condition of affairs I have drafted a bill vesting in the Attorney General the right to bring quo warranto proceedings under the circumstances. In view of the large powers vested in the Comptroller of the Currency under the banking law, it may be thought better to put this power in the comptroller, but I find that it has been the

practice from time immemorial to vest the discretion to institute such proceedings in the Attorney General, and I have therefore drafted the bill in that way.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska object?

Mr. BURKETT. It seems to me this bill had better go over. The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

MEASURES PASSED OVER.

The resolution (S. Res. 257) that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from further consideration of Senate joint resolution 41, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was announced as the next business on the calendar.

Mr. KEAN. Let the resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

The bill (S. 7724) to provide for the payment of certain moneys advanced by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States Government to be applied toward erecting public buildings for the Federal Government in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. HEYBURN and Mr. SMOOT. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

ENGINEER CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The bill (H. R. 7117) to increase the efficiency of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army was announced as the next business on the calendar.

Mr. DIXON. I shall not raise an objection to the present consideration of the bill if the chairman of the committee is willing in his wisdom to strike out the proviso on page 3.

Mr. WARREN. If the Senator from Montana will permit, me, the Senator from Texas, not now in the Chamber—

Mr. BAILEY. The Senator from Texas is here.

Mr. WARREN. I beg pardon. The bill relating to the efficiency of the Engineer Corps of the Army has come up on the calendar in its regular place.

Mr. BAILEY. I ask that it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

Mr. WARREN. Permit me to make a brief statement. I shall endeavor at a very early time, within a day or two, if possible, to call up the bill for consideration, and I take this method of notifying the friends and those who may not be friendly to the bill, so that they may be prepared for its consideration.

Mr. BAILEY. I rejoin that all the time occupied in trying to pass this bill is so much time wasted.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO OWNERS OF PATENTS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will report the next bill on the calendar.

The bill (S. 1745) to amend section 4919 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as the next business on the calendar.

Mr. OVERMAN. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

Mr. BROWN. I ask the Senator to withhold the objection and to let the bill be read. It is a very short one—only four lines.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina temporarily withhold his objection?

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes.

The Secretary read the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Patents with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That actions at law may hereafter be brought against the United States in the Court of Claims to recover any damages which may hereafter be sustained on account of infringement by the United States of letters patent.

Mr. BROWN. I ask the Senator objecting to the consideration of the bill to withdraw his objection. The bill only proposes to provide a remedy which everybody concedes is right and proper.

Mr. KEAN. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Nebraska if he will permit me—

Mr. BROWN. As the law now stands the holder of letters patent may have his rights infringed and his property abused, and there is no remedy at all.

Mr. OVERMAN. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. BROWN. In a moment. This bill simply provides a remedy in our own court, where the claimant can be heard as to whether or not he has been wronged.

Mr. OVERMAN. Will the Senator yield to me for a question? Does not the bill change what has been the policy of this Government for a hundred years?

Mr. BROWN. The bill changes the policy in that heretofore no remedy has existed, and this bill creates one.

Mr. KEAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska if he has lately examined the statutes of the United States on this subject, because I think he will find that we have already passed this provision and that it is a law, and this proposes very little change in it.

Mr. BROWN. I think the Senator is mistaken about that. I hope the Senator from North Carolina will not insist on his objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina asks that the bill go over. The bill goes over.

MEASURES PASSED OVER.

The resolution (S. Res. 262) to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of Senate joint resolution 50, proposing an amendment to the Constitution respecting the election of United States Senators, was announced as next in order.

Mr. NELSON. Let the resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution goes over.

The bill (S. 6970) to codify, revise, and amend the postal laws of the United States was announced as the next business on the calendar.

Mr. HEYBURN. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

The bill (H. R. 11798) to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BURTON. A day has been set for a vote on the bill. Let it go over for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

The bill (H. R. 2300) to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes, was announced as the next business on the calendar.

Mr. DEPEW. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

The bill (S. 8875) to authorize the establishment of fish-cultural stations on the Columbia River or its tributaries, in the State of Oregon, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BOURNE. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES IN ARMY STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The bill (S. 9469) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 4843 of the Revised Statutes," approved February 9, 1900, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend section 4843 of the Revised Statutes by striking out lines 8, 9, and 10 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Second. Civilians employed by the several Staff Departments of the Army who may be, or may hereafter become, insane in such employment, and who have no legal residence at any place within the territorial limits of the United States.

Mr. CARTER. I desire to inquire of the Senator having the bill in charge how these lines would be identified in different prints. I presume the reference is made to the print in the Statutes at Large, and therefore might be readily identified, but in the print of the bill as it appears in the document room of the Senate, which is generally a smaller print, the lines might not be identical with those appearing in lines 9, 10, and so forth, of the Statutes at Large.

Then, again, in case of the codification of the law, the lines might represent a different text numbered according to this amending bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill (H. R. 28406) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, was announced as the next business in order.

Mr. CLAPP. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go over.

REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE IN THE DISTRICT.

The bill (S. 4988) providing for the removal of snow and ice from the paved sidewalks of the District of Columbia, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and the Secretary proceeded to read the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

The first amendment was in section 1, page 1, to strike out lines 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in the following words:

That it shall be the duty of every person, corporation, joint-stock company, or syndicate, whether he be owner, tenant, occupant, lessee, or other person in charge or control of any building or lot of land within the fire limits of the District of Columbia, fronting or abutting on a paved sidewalk, within.

And insert:

That it shall be the duty of every person, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, or syndicate in charge or control of any building or lot of land within the fire limits of the District of Columbia, fronting or abutting on a paved sidewalk, whether as owner, tenant, occupant, lessee, or otherwise, within.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. The committee further recommends that in section 3, page 3, in line 7, the words "superintendent of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia" be stricken out and the words "Chief Engineer of the United States Army" be inserted in lieu thereof.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, section 3, line 7, strike out the words "superintendent of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia" and in lieu thereof insert "Chief Engineer of the United States Army."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Vermont whether consideration has been given to the question of the right of a government to compel the owner of a lot or premises abutting upon a street to do work beyond the line of his title. I understand that in a part if not all of the city of Washington the titles run to the building line and not to the curb line. It has been held, and I think it has been held in this District, that in such a case you can not require a man to work on somebody else's property. Has consideration been given to that question?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. The committee have given very careful attention to that question. No such decision has been made in any of the cases in the District of Columbia. Previous acts have been held inoperative mainly for the reason that they were unequal in their application, requiring more of one class of property owners than of another, but the courts have expressly said in their decisions that they never have held that Congress has not the power which is attempted to be exercised in this case.

This bill, the Senator will see if he will look at it carefully and will look at the report which accompanies it, is based entirely upon the police power of Congress in the District of Columbia. In the report there are cited cases from Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Connecticut, and Maryland, all to the point that such power exists. I think, upon the reading of those cases, the Senator will be satisfied that this is the only way in which the matter can be reasonably reached.

If the Senator desires to look into this question before the bill is passed, I am perfectly willing, after it has been perfected by the adoption of the committee amendments, that it shall go over in order that he may have an opportunity to read the report, which is quite carefully drawn.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I am very loath to do anything that would postpone a remedy for the condition which existed here during the last few weeks. I only desire that such legislation as we may enact may not be subject to successful attack. I would ask further, Does the bill provide the same remedy for nonresidents or nonoccupants that it provides for others?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. It does. It divides the property owners into three classes: First, the private owners of property; second, the property abutting on the sidewalks that is owned, controlled, or leased by the District of Columbia; and, third, that which is owned by the United States Government. It has been drawn in such a way, we think, as to meet all the objections that have been contained in any of the decisions which have been made by the court of appeals for the District of Columbia.

Mr. HEYBURN. I had hoped that the committee would present a measure under which the Government would perform public work. This is public work. If this will meet the emergency, I have no disposition whatever to oppose it. I am very doubtful of the right of the Government, even the great Government of the United States, to compel a man to work on either public property or some one else's property. I have had occasion frequently, because of circumstances in our newer parts of the country, to pass upon and advise in regard to the laying out of towns, and I have always advised them to make the property ownership the curb line, so that they would have the unquestioned power to compel the owner under police regulations to take care of it and keep it in order.

But I have had grave doubts, and now entertain grave doubts, upon an ultimate test of this question, of the right of any government to compel a man to go on some other man's land and perform any services whatever. I have seen this kind of a law work very badly. Every Senator present will have in his mind in an instant cases where absentees will have one representing them, and it will result in a great area of uncleared streets, with the streets on either side in perfect, beautifully kept order.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. If the Senator will allow me, the bill now under consideration lays upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the obligation of cleaning all sidewalks where they are neglected by the owners; it gives authority to report those to the district attorney, and authority is conferred upon him to institute proceedings against the owner or the occupant or whoever is in charge of the property to recover the expense that has been caused to the District government in doing that.

Mr. HEYBURN. I understand that.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. In answer to the other suggestion of the Senator, he does not stand alone in the wish that the Government might assume this in some form, but it is utterly impracticable for this reason: According to a report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, there are 550 miles of paved sidewalk to clear away, and to clear away a 3-inch fall of snow within the required time would employ 12,000 men. It is a physical impossibility, when a snowstorm comes unexpectedly, for the District to get together a sufficient number of men to clear the sidewalks before the snow has become packed upon them, as it did during the snowfall of the last month. The only way that can be conceived for handling the sidewalks in a snowy country is to place upon the abutting proprietor the obligation of clearing his own premises.

I think if the Senator will look at the authorities which are cited in the report of the committee he will no longer have any doubt of the power of Congress to exercise this authority in the District of Columbia. The leading case upon that subject, probably, was a Massachusetts case, in which the opinion was delivered by Judge Shaw. It has been cited in all cases of this character throughout the country, and has been adopted by a great majority of the States as the law on the subject. If the Senator will allow me, I will read a few lines, in which he discusses the police power.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would be very glad to have the Senator do so.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Judge Shaw says:

The by-law was not a law levying a tax, the direct or principal object of which was the raising of revenue, and although it operates as a law creating a burden, it is rather to be regarded as a police regulation requiring a duty to be performed highly salutary and advantageous to the citizens of that city. Such a by-law is not partial and unequal and does not contravene the provision in the Constitution that all burdens and taxes laid on the people for the public good shall be equal, inasmuch as the burden created by it is imposed on a numerous class and upon all persons equally who come within that class, and also because they derive a peculiar benefit from the duty required.

Then he adds:

In such cases as this the answer to the objection of partiality and inequality is that the duty required is a duty upon the person in respect to the property which he holds, occupies, and enjoys under the protection and benefit of the laws, that it operates upon each and all in their turns as they become owners or occupiers of such estates, and it ceases to be required of them when they cease to be thus holders and occupiers of the estate in respect to which the duty is required.

Other cases are cited where the discussion of the question of the police power is taken up and made very clear, but I do not want to burden the RECORD by reading them.

Mr. HEYBURN. I recognize the principle involved in Judge Shaw's decision. It is the same principle that was involved in the question of the right of a municipality or county or township to compel a man to work upon the public roads, or in the alternative to pay a given amount of road tax. I can see that whatever defense there is to this proposition rests upon the principle that a party owning property owes a contributory duty to the public and that he may be required to keep a part of the public highway, as it were, in order within certain limits. That is all right.

I am in hearty sympathy with it, but I do not want to see any law passed here that will be tied up in the courts by some nonresident who owns 500 feet of vacant ground on some street that is otherwise well occupied resisting the enforcement of the law as against his property, because this proposed law undertakes to make, in effect, a lien upon his property the amount found to be due. It is provided that the amount found to be due may be realized out of the real estate. That will provoke a class of controversy that will not be upon the same scale as that of some humble citizen who has neglected or refused to sweep off his sidewalk.

I am not going to raise an objection to the bill, but I wanted to direct attention to the serious questions involved, so that we might on this occasion enact legislation that would be prompt, effective, and sufficient.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I agree entirely with the Senator as to the importance of guarding against the difficulty which he has suggested, and we have gone just as far as we are able in the provisions of the bill. I think the bill will be found to be effective.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator from Vermont yield to me for a privileged motion?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Certainly.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

FORTIFICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON in the chair) laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States (H. Doc. No. 1286), which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I forward herewith a letter from the Secretary of War, inclosing the report of the board of officers of the Army and the Navy appointed by him to consider the subject of the defense of the Panama Canal. A preliminary report of this board, together with a letter of the Secretary of War, a resolution of the Joint Board, and estimates of cost, were forwarded to Congress by me by letter dated April 29, 1910. No appropriation, however, has yet been made for the initiation of work on the proposed defenses.

The canal, when completed, will afford the only convenient route for water communication between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and virtually will be a part of the coast line of the United States. Its assured possession and control will greatly contribute to our peace, safety, and prosperity as a Nation. In my judgment it is the right and the duty of the United States to fortify and make capable of defense the work that will bear so vital a relation to its welfare, and that is being created solely by it and at an expenditure of enormous sums.

I have authorized the submission through the Secretary of the Treasury of the revised estimate for appropriations referred to in the accompanying letter of the Secretary of War, which estimate is less than the original estimate by approximately one-third, and I urgently recommend that an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the initiation of work on the proposed defenses be made at the present session of Congress, in order that these defenses may be completed by the date of the completion of the canal.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 12, 1911.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Mr. BROWN. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 9351) to provide for the retirement of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, to report it with an amendment, and I submit a report (No. 968) thereon.

Mr. CLAPP. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 9351, just reported by the junior Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let us complete the calendar first. We are almost through with it. Then the bill just reported can be taken up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made to the request of the Senator from Minnesota. The next bill on the calendar will be stated.

REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 4988) providing for the removal of snow and ice from the paved sidewalks of the District of Columbia.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill. The next amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was in section 4, page 4, after the word "thereof," in line 8, to strike out "the person, corporation, joint-stock company, or syndicate, whether owner, tenant, occupant, lessee, or other person in charge or control of such buildings or lots of land, shall," and to insert "the person, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, or syndicate in charge or control of such buildings or lots of land, whether as owner, tenant, occupant, lessee, or otherwise, shall," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 4. In case the snow, sleet, and ice can not be removed from so much of the paved sidewalks within the fire limits of the District of

Columbia as front upon or abut such buildings or lots of land as are not owned or held by lease by the District of Columbia or the United States without injury to said sidewalks, because of the hardening thereof, the person, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, or syndicate in charge or control of such buildings or lots of land, whether as owner, tenant, occupant, lessee, or otherwise, shall, within the first four hours of daylight after the same has formed, make reasonably safe for travel, or cause to be made reasonably safe for travel, by the sprinkling of sand or ashes thereon, said sidewalks, and shall, as soon thereafter as the weather shall permit, thoroughly clean said sidewalks.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, page 4, line 21, before the word "corporation," to insert the word "partnership;" on page 5, line 6, after the word "person," to insert "partnership;" in line 10, after the word "travel," to strike out the words "chargeable against each piece of property," and in the same line, after the word "shall," to insert the words "in each instance," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That in the event of the failure of any person, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, or syndicate to remove or cause to be removed such snow or ice from the said sidewalks, or to make the same reasonably safe for travel, or cause the same to be made reasonably safe for travel, as hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as soon as practicable after the expiration of the time herein provided for the removal thereof, or for the making of the said sidewalks reasonably safe for travel, to cause the snow and ice in front of such building or lot of land to be removed or to cause the same to be made reasonably safe, as hereinbefore directed to be done by such person, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, or syndicate in charge or control of such building or lot of land, and the amount of the expense of such removal or such work of making the said sidewalks reasonably safe for travel shall in each instance be ascertained and certified by the said Commissioners to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 6, page 5, line 15, after the word "recover," to insert "from such person, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, or syndicate;" in line 17, before the word "expense," to strike out "this" and insert "such;" and, in line 19, after the word "offense," to insert the words "with costs," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 6. That the corporation counsel is hereby directed and authorized to sue for and recover from such person, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, or syndicate the amount of such expense in the name of the District of Columbia, together with \$3 penalty for each offense, with costs, and when so recovered the amount shall be deposited to the credit of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. In section 7, page 5, line 22, I move that the words "superintendent of public buildings and grounds" be stricken out and in lieu thereof the words "Chief Engineer of the United States Army" be inserted.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

The bill (S. 9850) to authorize the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System to rent quarters for a central office in the city of Washington, D. C., was announced as next in order on the calendar.

The bill was read.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to ask whether there is a report on this bill showing the necessity for its passage? If there is a report, I should like to have it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. PENROSE on January 10, 1911, as follows:

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 9850) to authorize the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System to rent quarters for a central office in the city of Washington, D. C., having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

The bill has the approval of the Post Office Department, as will appear by the following letters:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1910.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In accordance with your suggestion I transmit herewith a draft of a bill authorizing the trustees of the Postal Savings System to expend not to exceed \$10,000 of their appropriation for the rental of quarters in Washington. As the system is to begin actual operations on January 3, 1911, the first working day of the new year, it is important that the desired authority be granted with as little delay as possible.

Yours, very truly,

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,
Postmaster General.

HON. BOIES PENROSE,
Chairman Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads,
United States Senate.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1910.

DEAR SIR: The congested condition of the Post Office Department buildings in Washington makes it impossible to provide in them any quarters for the force that is being organized in connection with the new Postal Savings System. As the appropriation of \$100,000 to be used in the establishment of the system is not available for rent, it will be necessary to have legislative authority to lease the needed quarters. It is therefore requested that Congress authorize the expenditure of \$10,000 out of that appropriation, to be immediately available, to defray the expenses of rental of offices in Washington for the use of the postal savings system.

A similar communication is being sent to Hon. John W. Weeks, chairman of the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,
Chairman Board of Trustees.

Hon. BOIES PENROSE,
Chairman Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads,
United States Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will withdraw any objection to the consideration of the bill. I merely wanted to know whether it was necessary to secure rooms outside of those which are at present being used by this board. Evidently, from the letters written by the Postmaster General, it is necessary, and therefore I do not further object to the consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] informally suggested some days ago that adequate space might be assigned in the Senate Office Building for the use of this bureau. If such room is available, I can not understand why the assignment might not be temporarily made. I am not advised as to the space now unoccupied in that building, but undoubtedly the space is occupied to as great an extent at the present time as it is likely to be at any time in the future. It is therefore appropriate, I think, to provide in the bill that the Superintendent of the Capitol be authorized to temporarily assign to the use of the Post Office Department such vacant space in the Senate Office Building as may be available.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I want to say to the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] that no part of any executive department will ever go into that building with my consent.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is right.

Mr. BAILEY. That building was constructed for the Senate. We have some commissions over there now. We had to move one of them out of its rooms not long ago to make room for a Senator. It is not agreeable to be moving them around, and it is still less agreeable for Senators to have to be deprived of their quarters to oblige the executive departments or these commissions.

I want to say to the Senator from Montana—and I take that liberty because I happen to be a member of the Committee on Rules, that has charge of that building—that one trouble there is with the first floor, which, if it had been differently constructed, would have accommodated quite a number, but is almost uninhabitable in the summer time. The rooms facing the court are much below the level of the ground, and consequently the ventilation is very bad. The rooms on that floor not facing the court face a street along which the street cars run, and consequently, in the summer time, when the windows must be open, the noise makes them almost uninhabitable. We have mixed the legislative and executive enough in the statute books without mixing them in their habitation; and I hope the Senator from Montana will not press his proposed amendment.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I know the Senator from Texas quite too well to press over his objection. I desire to see the bill pass, and only made the observation in consequence of remarks made by other Senators with reference to available space in that building for some other purpose than the use of Senators.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana is mistaken. I had no purpose except to make the suggestion, and I would not exhibit even a determined opposition, but I think it obviously improper to house those people in that building. Now, if the father of the postal savings-bank system could be put at the head of it, I might be willing to take him into the Senate Office Building.

Mr. CARTER. That is a very kind observation, Mr. President. I hope the bill will now pass. I shall offer no amendment to it.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas if there are not a number of large rooms over in the Senate Office Building that are not being used at the present time which perhaps could be used by some of the courts that have of late been created by legislative acts.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I think there is no room there that would answer the purposes of any court. I want to say to the Senator from Utah that if we had any spare rooms over there, I would insist upon assigning them to the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. We have located them in this Capitol, but we have never made any other provision for them; and, speaking for myself and not in criticism of my fellow Senators, I think it is a shame that both Houses of Congress have built for themselves magnificent office buildings, in which we find comfortable quarters, without having provided for the Supreme Court any suitable accommodations. To-morrow if a lawyer in this country comes to the Capitol to apply for a writ of certiorari he must hunt the Justices at their houses and invade the privacy of their homes to transact his official business. If there were any space there, inasmuch as we have located the Supreme Court here in the Capitol between the two Houses of Congress, I would give it to them. I sincerely hope a sense of common decency will compel these two Houses, if they can not provide for the members of the court in these office buildings, to provide for them by vacating the committee rooms established in the old library part of this Capitol and assign to the Chief Justice and to each Associate Justice comfortable quarters there. Until they are provided for I shall never agree to see anybody else provided for over there.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I most heartily agree with all that has been said by the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] in regard to the propriety—I might say the necessity—for making some provision for the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Without having made careful investigation of the matter, I believe there is room enough in the large Office Building to provide the Chief Justice and each of the Associate Justices with at least one room, and I should be more than glad, as a member of the Committee on Rules, if I can have the cooperation of that committee to examine into that question.

Of course I think the suggestion made by the Senator from Texas as to the vacation of certain rooms which occupy the space formerly occupied by the old library is a very good one; but that is a matter more difficult of speedy accomplishment, because it requires the action of the two Houses, than it is for the Senate voluntarily to put at the disposition of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court a sufficient number of rooms in the Senate Office Building for each Justice at least to have one room. I believe that can be easily accomplished.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Georgia that I have been laboring toward that end, and that would be easy except for the circumstance to which I referred a moment ago, that practically renders the first floor of that building useless for any except purposes of storage. I think perhaps we may, and probably will, provide places over there where documents may be addressed and such work as that done.

I say to the Senator, too, that it looks to me as if the House ought to be willing to vacate its half of the old library space, just as the Senate is willing to vacate its half, in order to make one-half of the provision for the Supreme Court.

But if it should decline to do so, I would cheerfully see the Senate make the whole provision. I am unselfish in this suggestion, because I happen to have succeeded to the chairmanship of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, and I have a very delightful room over there; but I am perfectly willing to give up that room, although I might thus deprive myself of the opportunity and facility of according the advocates of woman suffrage a hearing.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator that what brought up the question was, I suppose, a remark I made the other day in relation to the Court of Customs Appeals. I was informed that they were paying \$25,000 a year rent for their quarters at the corner of Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue, and that the quarters were anything but comfortable. Knowing that some of the large rooms in the Senate Office Building were not being used, and also some of the offices, I did not know but that it would be a good plan for the Government to save that \$25,000 and give the court better quarters. I am in full accord with the Senator from Texas in saying that, if we have room there, it should first go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. BAILEY. I want to say to the Senator from Utah that there are, as I now recall, only about four of those large rooms. One of them is now occupied by the Committee on the Judiciary. I think probably another was assigned to the Committee on Foreign Relations, though I am not advised whether it has ever occupied or used that room.

Mr. SMOOT. It is used only for hearings, I think.

Mr. BAILEY. Yes; and then another one of those rooms, a very large and very delightful room, was originally designed for a restaurant, and that building was equipped with that in view, but it was the better judgment of the Committee on Rules that that should not be attempted.

My idea has always been that that room be converted into a library, so that Senators who are confined to that building for their office and committee rooms may have easy access to the books. I think no use could be made of that room so desirable and so convenient to Senators as to establish a reference library there. I think that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, from the beginning, when it was known under a different name, as far back as the Government has a record of the proceedings of Congress, ought to be there, together with reports and numbers of other publications. Outside of that I can not at this time recall any other room that could be used for the court.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] will pardon me a moment, the Senator from Texas alluded to certain large rooms that had been assigned to certain committees. There is a large room on the fourth floor near the rooms I chance to occupy that has been assigned to the Committee on the District of Columbia for hearings. Other hearings have been held in that room. It would be a great misfortune to take that room from committees that are using it, although it is not used very often.

Mr. BAILEY. But they need it occasionally.

Mr. GALLINGER. It ought to remain as it is for certain contingencies that constantly arise, both as relates to the Committee on the District of Columbia and to other committees.

Mr. BAILEY. That was the very purpose for which some of those rooms were constructed.

Mr. GALLINGER. It was.

Mr. BAILEY. There is a caucus room in the Senate Office Building, but, unless the acoustics of it have been improved, I think probably a man speaking at one end of it could not be heard at the other end. It is a magnificent room, but unless the acoustics have been improved is utterly worthless.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, I want to agree with him very earnestly in the suggestion that the kitchen and dining room arrangements that were made in that building should be converted to some other use, either for a library or for some other purpose, because they are absolutely without utility at the present time. They are not occupied and never will be occupied for the purposes contemplated. The property in those rooms is deteriorating, and something ought to be done in regard to them.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, the matter of the accommodation of the Supreme Court is one that has been talked about to my knowledge for some 15 or 16 years, and doubtless long before then, and a great many suggestions have been made with regard to what should be done for the accommodation of the court. I have no doubt that provision for the accommodation which could be made for the convenience of the members of that court has been neglected because of the idea that some day some general provision is going to be made, not only for the members of the court, but for the court itself.

I desire to say for myself that I very much hope the day will never come when the Supreme Court will leave this Capitol Building. I think it is very much to the public interest from every standpoint that they should hold their sessions in this building. I think it would be a very great misfortune if that ancient and historic chamber should ever be converted into any use less than that which now honors it, to wit, the sessions of the Supreme Court of the United States. I think, therefore, the question of a court building is one which is very indefinite in its possibilities or probabilities, and that we ought not to delay the more important and pressing necessity that the individual members of that court should have convenient and comfortable quarters.

I am very glad this discussion has come up. I do not know that any special order of the Senate is needed in the matter; but I hope that the chairman of the Committee on Rules, of which committee the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] and myself are each members, will see that the matter is investigated for the purpose of ascertaining whether chambers for the individual members of that court can be provided in the Office Building without discomfort or inconvenience to Senators, or, if that can not be done, whether the suggestion of the Senator from Texas can not be carried out, to the effect that the rooms which occupy the space formerly occupied by the old library can not be surrendered by the Senate and House of Representatives to the use of the members of that court.

I think it is due to the court that the matter should be taken up and proceeded with immediately, and that they should

not be subjected to what is a most grave inconvenience to them, and a great discredit, I think, to the legislative department of the Government. They are of course in a position where it is embarrassing to them to make any complaints, and we ought not to wait for them to make complaint. Their needs and wants should be recognized without complaint being made by them, and that they exist no man who is familiar with the situation can for a moment doubt.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should be very loath to concede any part of the occupancy of that building to the executive or judicial side of the Government. There is a new department of the Government that is promised, which as yet I have not been able to classify; that is, a tariff commission. I do not know whether it is to be a part of the executive or the legislative branch of this Government.

Mr. BAILEY. It is not apt to become a part of either at this session.

Mr. HEYBURN. I am in entire sympathy with that suggestion—or at any other session. But I suppose there will be some conflict between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government as to which shall not own that branch when it may be created. I do not believe that either side will want to adopt it. Neither side will want it in the household.

But I merely rose to say that I should not like to see any part of either of the buildings belonging to the legislative branch of the Government made an asylum for any other department.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The bill (S. 9331) to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, and for other purposes, was announced as the next business on the calendar.

Mr. HALE. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill goes over.

COOPER WALKER.

The bill (H. R. 24291) for the relief of Cooper Walker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to Cooper Walker, of Galveston, Tex., \$190, the same being the amount collected from him by the collector of customs of the port of Galveston, Tex., for an alleged violation of section 4438 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

The bill (S. 8868) providing for a permanent resting place for the body of John Paul Jones was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall have estimates, plans, and specifications prepared for the completion of the crypt of the chapel at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as a permanent resting place for the body of John Paul Jones, the cost of the crypt and furnishing of same not to exceed the sum of \$135,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which the bill appropriates.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARENCE FREDERICK CHAPMAN.

The bill (H. R. 5015) for the relief of Clarence Frederick Chapman, United States Navy, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to restore to the roll of the Navy the name of Clarence Frederick Chapman as ordinary seaman and to honorably discharge him from the Navy, regardless of the findings of the court-martial held on board the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, off Provincetown, Mass., July 3, 1905.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS.

The bill (S. 4239) to amend section 183 of the Revised Statutes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend section 183 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to read as follows:

Sec. 183. Any officer or clerk of any of the departments lawfully detailed to investigate frauds on, or attempts to defraud, the Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, and any officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps detailed to conduct an investigation, and the recorder, and if there be none the presiding officer, of any military or naval board appointed for such purpose, shall have authority to administer an oath to any witness attending to testify or depose in the course of such investigation.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REVISION OF LAWS—JUDICIARY TITLE.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire to ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 7031) to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary be made the special order for Friday, January 20—that is, a week from to-day—immediately after the morning business. We will then perhaps make some headway with it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SMOOT. Not to interfere with appropriation bills.

Mr. HALE. That is, not to interfere with appropriation bills.

Mr. BORAH. I did not understand what the request was.

Mr. HEYBURN. No; not to interfere with appropriation bills.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

Mr. CLAPP. I think I shall have to interpose an objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho has the floor.

Mr. BORAH. I did not understand what the request was.

Mr. HEYBURN. The request was that the codification of the judiciary title be made a special order for Friday, January 20.

Mr. GALLINGER. Immediately after morning business.

Mr. HEYBURN. Immediately after morning business and not to interfere with appropriation bills.

Mr. BORAH. I am very sorry to have to interpose an objection, but I shall have to object.

FAMILY OF SAMUELE BADOLATO, DECEASED.

The bill (H. R. 23081) for the relief of the family of Samuele Badolato was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay \$500.80 to Antonia Giuliana Badolato, Marianna Badolato, Samuele Badolato, and Antonia Critelli Badolato, being, respectively, the widow, the two minor children, and the widowed mother of Samuele Badolato, an employee of the United States, who was killed in the course of his employment upon river and harbor improvements, new Lock and Dam No. 5, Monongahela River, West Brownsville, Pa., on April 21, 1909.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE.

Mr. CLAPP. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bacon	Clarke, Ark.	Gamble	Percy
Bailey	Craue	Guggenheim	Rayner
Bankhead	Crawford	Hale	Root
Borah	Culberson	Heyburn	Shively
Bourne	Cullom	Johnston	Simmons
Bradley	Curtis	Jones	Smith, Md.
Brandagee	Davis	Kenn	Smith, Mich.
Bristow	Depew	La Follette	Smoot
Brown	Dick	Lodge	Stephenson
Burkett	du Pont	McCumber	Tallaferro
Burnham	Elkins	Martin	Terrell
Burrows	Fletcher	Money	Warren
Burton	Flint	Nelson	Wetmore
Carter	Forster	Oliver	
Chamberlain	Frye	Overman	
Clapp	Gallinger	Page	

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the unavoidable absence of the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. WARNER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 6708) to amend the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce."

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will inquire if any Senator present desires to discuss the bill to-day. I have not been apprised of any Senator who wishes to do so, and unless some Senator does, I will ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will continue the call of the calendar under Rule VIII, without objection.

LAND ENTRIES.

The bill (H. R. 15600) providing for second homestead and desert-land entries was announced as next in order on the calendar.

Mr. HEYBURN. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go over.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 134) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States, was announced as the next business on the calendar.

Mr. KEAN. Let the joint resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go over.

Mr. BORAH. I move that, notwithstanding the objection, the joint resolution be taken up for consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate joint resolution 134, the objection of the Senator from New Jersey to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a single observation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. GALLINGER. I know the motion is not debatable, but I appeal to the Senator from Idaho not to make the motion. If carried it will displace the unfinished business. I have tried to be very courteous to Senators and to the Senate in the consideration of the ocean mail bill. I feel sure that the Senator from Idaho can get consideration for the joint resolution without the action he proposes by the motion he is disposed to make. I should think that the Senator could get unanimous consent to take up the joint resolution now if he would ask for it. Notwithstanding the Senator from New Jersey objected a moment ago, I believe he will not object under the circumstances.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I do not desire to interfere unnecessarily with the unfinished business of the Senate if it can be conveniently arranged, but knowing some things as I do in regard to this measure, I feel that I ought to urge its consideration under those conditions which will be most likely to secure action upon it.

Mr. KEAN. I will withdraw the objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The objection is withdrawn. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That in lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, and in lieu of all of paragraph 1 of section 4 of said Article I, in so far as the same relates to any authority in Congress to make or alter regulations as to the times or manner of holding elections for Senators, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

"The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators shall be as prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election, as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment. If no amendment be offered, the joint resolution will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I desire to offer an amendment to the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah offers an amendment, which will be read.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 7, after the word "vacancy," strike out the words:

And in lieu of all of paragraph 1 of section 4 of said Article I, in so far as the same relates to any authority in Congress to make or alter regulations as to the times or manner of holding elections for Senator.

And on page 2 strike out lines 9, 10, and 11 in the following words:

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators shall be as prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I want to say just a word. I shall vote for the joint resolution, whether the amendment is carried or not, but I think that the language to which I have directed attention ought not to be in the joint resolution. The provision of the Constitution now authorizes the States

to make regulations as to the time and manner of holding elections, but gives Congress a supervisory power over it. Congress has already acted so far as the election of Representatives is concerned by statute, and has prescribed regulations concerning the time and manner of electing Representatives. The joint resolution now proposes to eliminate that power of Congress so far as the election of Senators is concerned, leaving it intact so far as the election of Representatives is concerned, so that we will have two laws upon the subject. In the case of Representatives, Congress will still have the power to make rules and regulations affecting the time and manner of the election, and Congress will have no power on the subject of United States Senators. It seems to me that from two conflicting rules much confusion very likely would result. I see no reason why Congress should have the authority in the one case and not have it in the other.

It has been said that if those words were eliminated Congress would have the right to pass laws affecting the qualifications of the electors, but that is not so, because the joint resolution itself, as well as the language of the Constitution, leaves in the hands of the various States the authority to fix the qualifications of the electors, and a provision in the Constitution giving Congress simply the power to make regulations respecting the time and manner could not by any possibility be construed as giving Congress the authority to affect the qualifications of the electors.

The Constitution provides, and this amendment will provide, that the qualifications of the electors shall be those possessed by electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature. That would remain entirely unaffected. I call attention, so that it may go into the Record, to the precise language of section 4, which would remain intact and applicable both to the election of Representatives and Senators if the amendment which I propose shall be adopted. Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution reads:

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Of course, that exception was made because it was recognized that the place where the Senators should be elected should always be the place where the legislature itself should sit.

Now, this proposes to amend the Constitution with reference to the election of United States Senators. It does not attempt to alter that provision of the Constitution which gives Congress the power at any time by law to make or alter such regulations with reference to the election of Representatives. If this is a bad and an unfortunate thing in the election of United States Senators, it is equally a bad thing in the election of Representatives, and yet we have been living under this provision of the Constitution in reference to the election of Representatives for more than 100 years and nobody thus far has been able to point out any bad results which have followed.

I think the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. RAYNER. I should like to have the amendment read again. I did not hear it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the amendment.

The Secretary again read Mr. SUTHERLAND's amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah.

Mr. RAYNER. Mr. President, this is a very important matter. I suppose this debate will take some time. I think the amendment seriously affects the whole proposition. I thought so in the committee. I would rather let this matter go over, so that it may be discussed. I think the amendment, perhaps, strikes at the root of the proposition, and it will be debated. A number of us are not prepared to-day to debate it. There will be other propositions up, and I should like to have this particular amendment go over, unless the Senator from Idaho objects to that course.

Mr. BORAH. Do I understand that the Senator from Maryland desires that the entire joint resolution shall go over?

Mr. RAYNER. Not at all. I want the joint resolution pressed with all the urgency that can be devoted to it, but this particular amendment is one of the most important amendments. I think this is the amendment that was voted down in the committee. If delay upon this amendment carries the whole joint resolution over, then I withdraw my objection; but I know there will be a number of other amendments offered, and I think this particular amendment, owing to its importance, ought to receive more consideration, and it should not be voted upon without any debate at all.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I think it is entirely clear that the proposition covered by the joint resolution and the amendments that will be proposed to it will give rise to, I will not say pro-

tracted but very considerable discussion, and that there will be no opportunity to-day to come to a conclusion upon this most important measure. It will be resisted; it will not pass without debate; it will not pass without full consideration of amendments such as the Senator from Utah has suggested and other amendments.

That time may be given for consideration, and that no undue haste should be manifested as to this matter, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine moves that the Senate do now adjourn. [Putting the question.] The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana will state it.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. My point of order is that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] was on the floor at the time the motion was made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is overruled. The Senator from Maine moved to adjourn, and the motion has been put.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask for the yeas and nays upon the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary called the roll.

Mr. JONES. My colleague [Mr. PILES] is necessarily absent from the Chamber. I feel justified in saying that if he were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. TILLMAN. I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM]. I do not see him present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has not voted.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then I withhold my vote.

Mr. TALIAFERRO (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT]. I ask if he has voted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. I withdraw my vote.

Mr. BRADLEY (after having voted in the affirmative). Has the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TAYLOR] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. BRADLEY. I am paired with that Senator. I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—17.

Brandegee
Burnham
Crane
Depew
du Pont

Frye
Gallinger
Guggenheim
Hale
Heyburn

Johnston
Kean
Money
Oliver
Root

Warren
Wetmore

NAYS—43.

Bacon
Bankhead
Beveridge
Borah
Bourne
Bristow
Brown
Burkett
Burton
Carter
Chamberlain

Clapp
Clarke, Ark.
Crawford
Culberson
Cullom
Curtis
Davis
Dixon
Fletcher
Flint
Gamble

Jones
La Follette
McCumber
Martin
Nelson
Newlands
Nixon
Overman
Page
Percy
Rayner

Shively
Simmons
Smith, Md.
Smith, Mich.
Smoot
Stephenson
Sutherland
Swanson
Terrell
Thornton

NOT VOTING—31.

Aldrich
Bailey
Bradley
Briggs
Bulkeley
Burrows
Clark, Wyo.
Cummins

Dick
Dillingham
Elkins
Foster
Frazier
Gore
Lodge
Lorimer

Owen
Paynter
Penrose
Perkins
Piles
Purcell
Richardson
Scott

Smith, S. C.
Stone
Taliaferro
Taylor
Tillman
Warner
Young

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, that the record may be clear and any apparent injustice may not be done, I wish to state, with the permission of the Senate, that a moment ago I made the point of order that the motion of the Senator from Maine was not in order because the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] had the floor. I understand that that was a misapprehension upon my part, and the Chair overruled the point of order, because, as a matter of fact, the Senator from Idaho did not have the floor. The Senator from Idaho was on his feet, but of course if I had known as a matter of fact that he did not have the floor, I should not have made the point of order against the Senator's motion. Of course, if the Senator from Idaho had had the floor then, I take it that all will concede that no Senator could cut off debate and take him off the floor, because it would destroy the entire liberty of debate by moving in the midst of the remarks to adjourn. But I made my point

of order under an entire misapprehension, and I make this statement only that the record may not show an apparent precedent which really was not established.

Mr. HALE. No one except the Senator from Indiana will be troubled by the decision of the Chair.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I do not know that the Senator from Maine can speak for the rest of Senators.

Mr. HALE. It was all done in accord with the precedents that have existed in the Senate for years. As I said, no one else was troubled by the record except the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. As a matter of fact, since the question has come up, it is important as merely constituting a part of that great body of law which governs the Senate and with which the Senator from Maine is so notably familiar; but I do not think anybody except the Senator from Maine will contend that any Senator may take another Senator off his feet and absolutely stop all debate by a motion to adjourn, which could be carried by a majority, because the Senator will see in a moment that if that were true, an adverse majority at any time might absolutely stop all discussion of any question. I should like to see one of the numerous precedents which the Senator says exists by which a Senator may move to adjourn when another Senator has the floor.

Mr. HALE. Nobody has claimed that.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I do not desire to preclude any one from debating this matter who desires to debate it, and if I seem to be doing that I desire some means of arrangement by which that may be avoided. If a time can be agreed upon, a day certain on which we can have a vote upon the original joint resolution and all amendments that may be offered, I am perfectly willing that the intermediate time shall be used for debate. With a view of testing the sense of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday week, the 23d of January, this joint resolution may be taken up for consideration, and that the original measure and all amendments may be voted upon and disposed of on that day.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Before adjournment.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his request until I propose an amendment, that it may be printed as a part of the proceedings?

Mr. BORAH. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. DEPEW. Then I will offer the following—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands now that the Senator from Idaho surrenders the floor to the Senator from New York.

Mr. BORAH. I do.

Mr. DEPEW. For this purpose only.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York.

Mr. DEPEW. I move that on the second page, at the end of line 5, commencing with "The," there shall be stricken out down to and including line 8 and what I send to the desk inserted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. One amendment is now pending, and the amendment offered by the Senator from New York is not an amendment to the amendment, the Chair understands.

Mr. DEPEW. No; it is an amendment to the original proposition.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator can offer it and have it printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York simply offers it that it may be printed?

Mr. DEPEW. That is what I mean.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Very well.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the proposed amendment be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 2 of the joint resolution strike out, in lines 6, 7, and 8, the words:

The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

And in lieu insert:

The qualifications of male citizens entitled to vote for United States Senators and Representatives in Congress shall be uniform in all the States, and Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation and to provide for the registration of citizens entitled to vote, the conduct of such elections, and the certification of the result.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed for the use of the Senate and lie upon the table.

Mr. BORAH and Mr. BURKETT addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] has the floor.

Mr. BORAH. Upon the suggestion of a Senator, I ask to have the date for a final vote changed from January 23 to January 24.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request will be so modified. The Senator from Idaho makes a request for unanimous consent, which will now be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. That on Tuesday, January 24 next, the Senate will proceed to consider the resolution, Senate joint resolution 134, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, and that a vote shall be had on all amendments pending and to be offered and upon the resolution itself before adjournment on that day.

Mr. HALE. I suggest to the Senator from Idaho that he modify his request fixing the time, and make it after the reading of the Journal, so as to give the entire day to the subject.

Mr. BORAH. I accept that suggestion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the request in the modified form.

The SECRETARY. That on January 24 next, immediately upon the conclusion of the reading of the Journal, the Senate will proceed to consider the resolution, Senate joint resolution 134, and that a vote shall be had on all amendments pending and to be offered and upon the resolution itself before adjournment on that day.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. NELSON. I wish the Senator from Idaho would withhold his request for a moment. I desire to offer an amendment, and to have it pending.

Mr. BORAH. I withdraw my request for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho surrenders the floor, and the Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. NELSON. I offer the following amendment: After the word "years," in line 3, on page 2, of the printed joint resolution, I move to insert "by such vote as the legislature of each State may prescribe."

In connection with that, I ask for a reprint of the joint resolution, with the proposed amendments to it in italics. I take it that the Senator from Idaho has no objection to that.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Let the request be stated from the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota proposes an amendment, to be offered in order. The Secretary will state it.

Mr. NELSON. It is to come in after the word "years," in line 3, on page 2, of the printed joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Line 5, is it not?

Mr. NELSON. It is in line 3, page 2, of the print of the resolution which I have.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment; but in the print of the joint resolution which the Secretary has there is no such word as the Senator states in line 3.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 5, after the words "six years" and the semicolon, it is proposed to insert the words "by such vote as the legislature of each State may prescribe."

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator from Minnesota yield for a suggestion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. I do not understand that the proposition of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] either does cut off or is intended to cut off any amendment, whether offered now or at any time hereafter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Certainly not.

Mr. HALE. Or during the day of consideration.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Clear up to the vote.

Mr. HALE. Clear up to the time that the vote is taken.

Mr. BORAH. That is my understanding.

Mr. HALE. The Senator intends and desires that, upon this most important matter, up to the time of the end of the day of the session on January 24, full opportunity shall be given for amendment. So it is not in the least essential for Senators who desire to change or perfect this proposition to offer their amendments now. They will have every opportunity of doing that until the last moment. Is not that the intention of the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. BORAH. That is the intention, Mr. President.

Mr. HALE. So that it is not at all essential to put in an amendment now. No Senator is in any way constrained from moving an amendment at any time between now and the 24th or during the 24th of January.

Mr. RAYNER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. RAYNER. Only to ask a question.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator from Idaho has the floor.

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RAYNER] will allow me, I will yield to him in a moment. My object in having this proposed amendment printed in a reprint of the bill, together with the other two amendments which have been offered this morning, was in order that Senators could have an opportunity to see them and become familiar with the amendments before we again took up the joint resolution. Of course there is no purpose on my part to cut off amendments, nor did I ever for a moment think that my proposition would cut off amendments to be offered at the time the joint resolution came up for consideration. I offered the amendment, and in connection with it I made the request for a reprint of the bill with the three amendments printed in italics which have been offered this morning.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to that request? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HEYBURN. What is the request?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request is that there be a reprint of the bill with the amendments offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] and the amendments proposed to be offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. DEPEW] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] in italics.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Let the request for unanimous consent of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] be again stated, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is not now pending.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I thought that it had been agreed to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] is pending, the Senator from Idaho having temporarily withdrawn his request.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I thought that it had been agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota? The Chair hears none. Now the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] renews his request.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Let that be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again state the request of the Senator from Idaho.

The SECRETARY. Mr. BORAH asks unanimous consent that on Tuesday, January 24, immediately upon the conclusion of the reading of the Journal, the Senate will proceed to consider the resolution (S. J. Res. 134) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States, and that a vote shall be had on all amendments pending and to be offered and upon the resolution itself before adjournment on that day.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] yield to his colleague?

Mr. HEYBURN. I rise to object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made. The question is upon the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND]. [Putting the question.] The "noes" appear to have it. The "noes" have it, and the amendment is rejected.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York [Mr. DEPEW] offers an amendment, which the Secretary will state.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did not hear the Senator. The Senator from Utah asks for the yeas and nays upon his amendment.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I trust that the yeas and nays will not be called for.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the demand for the yeas and nays seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DIXON. Let the amendment be again stated. Some of us were out of the Chamber at the time when it was previously read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will again state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND].

The SECRETARY. On page 1, beginning at line 7, after the word "vacancies" and the comma, it is proposed to strike out the following words:

and in lieu of all of paragraph 1 of section 4 of said Article I, in so far as the same relates to any authority in Congress to make or alter regulations as to the times or manner of holding elections for Senators—

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. President, I can not hear, as there is so much confusion in the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will please be in order. The Secretary will again state the amendment.

The SECRETARY. Mr. SUTHERLAND proposes to strike out the following words, on page 1, line 7, after the word "vacancies" and the comma; all of the joint resolution down to and including the word "Senators," in line 10, and the comma following that word. Also, on page 2, to strike out all of lines 9, 10, and 11.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Upon that amendment the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, I confess that I do not like to vote on this amendment just at present.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. That is right.

Mr. BURKETT. I want to ask the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], the author of this joint resolution, a question or two. I have just suggested that, for one, I am not ready to vote on this amendment. I have not been able to exactly understand the question.

Mr. CULBERSON. I rise to a question of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas rises to a question of order, which he will state.

Mr. CULBERSON. As I understand, the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays have been ordered, but the roll call has not yet begun. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] has been recognized and is discussing the pending proposition.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, in the form in which it is, it seems to me this amendment is going to be just a little difficult of interpretation; for, if I can understand it correctly, page 2 does not follow the same form and the same order as does page 1 with reference to the sections to be amended. I think possibly before the amendment is finally adopted or voted on there ought to be some correction. I am at a loss to understand what the effect of striking out those words is going to be. My difficulty is augmented by the fact of the order of page 2. I should like to have the Senator from Idaho, if he is opposing this amendment, explain to us what the effect of it will be, for I confess that, for one Senator, I do not understand it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. BORAH. I do.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. President, I am not ready to vote on this amendment, not only for the reason just stated by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT], but for the reason, which I previously stated, that I have not been able to hear it on account of the confusion in the Chamber. I ask that the amendment be again stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the Secretary will again state the amendment. No objection is heard.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, beginning at line 7, after the word "vacancies" and the comma, strike out the following words:

And in lieu of all of paragraph 1 of section 4 of said article 1, in so far as the same relates to any authority in Congress to make or alter regulations as to the times or manner of holding elections for Senators.

Also strike out on page 2 all of lines 9, 10, and 11, reading as follows:

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators shall be as prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I expect to vote for this joint resolution in some form or other. My vote will be cast in obedience to the request of the Legislature of the State of Montana, rather than in conformity with any deliberation on my own part on the subject up to the present time. I think, however, it is wise to give this important matter due consideration.

I expect that a vote will be taken at this session in due season to permit the transmission of the joint resolution as adopted by the Senate to the House of Representatives and in season for action by that body, but it seems to me that little advance will be made by the hasty line of proceeding which obtains here this morning. We propose to adopt a joint resolution altering the fundamental law of the Federal Government on an important subject with less ceremony than we ordinarily employ in passing a bridge bill in the Senate.

The joint resolution was first read this morning. Immediately upon the reading of the joint resolution, one, two, three, perchance a greater number of amendments were proposed. The exact relation of the amendments proposed to the text of the joint resolution as reported can not be observed until Senators are given an opportunity carefully to examine the original text and the proposed amendments in connection therewith. No Sen-

ator here is advised of the exact relation of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] to the text, nor is it quite clear to anyone, nor can it be clear to anyone, as to how that would modify the joint resolution until after it has been pretty carefully read in connection with the joint resolution.

A further question arises as to the effect of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]. I venture to say that, outside of the Senator from Minnesota, the Senator from Utah, and the Senator in charge of the bill, there is not a Senator on the floor at the time we are proceeding to vote who can state with any degree of clearness the effect of all these amendments, or any two of them, or any one of them, upon this joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It does seem to me that it is but proper that, as suggested by the Senator from Minnesota, the amendments proposed should be printed in italics and that the matter should go over until the amendments can be printed in connection with the original text. This would be done, Mr. President, in the case of a bill amending the land laws; it would be done with reference to a bill providing for the construction of a bridge across a river; and it certainly is not asking much to ask that we give equal consideration to a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I think this is serious, because the joint resolution in some form is destined to pass the Senate. There is no disposition to filibuster thus far disclosed in any quarter, and I think before this vote is taken it would be wise for the Senator in charge of the joint resolution to allow the matter to go over until the question upon which we are voting can be clearly understood by the Senate. The Senator from Utah made a very brief statement, not exceeding five minutes in length. There was considerable confusion in the Chamber, and, although seated near the Senator, I was not able in the confusion clearly to comprehend the exact modification of the original joint resolution which his amendment proposed. Certainly every Senator in the Chamber is in about the same condition.

Mr. RAYNER. May I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. CARTER. I certainly do.

Mr. RAYNER. The Senator stated that others have not considered the amendments. These amendments were all considered by the committee. I want to say this about the pending amendment: It was under the provision which the amendment of the Senator from Utah seeks to perpetuate that the bill known as the "force bill" was attempted to be passed here in the Senate. It was under that provision, and under that provision alone, that the Republican Party conceived it had the power to pass that bill. The Senator can see, therefore, that it must have been examined by our committee. It was carefully considered and carefully examined.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I think it is due the Senate that the committee which gave this matter full and free consideration for a long time should attempt at least to explain these amendments before asking the Senate to vote upon them.

Mr. WARREN. That is right.

Mr. CARTER. Now, Mr. President, we are not only denied an explanation, or the explanation is withheld, but we are requested to vote before we can view the print of the subject matter as presented by the amendments and the original text. This will not advance this important matter speedily; and I ask the Senator in charge of the joint resolution to prefer a request that these amendments be printed, to the end that Senators may on their own account examine them and determine something of their relation to the Constitution as it is and the joint resolution as originally presented. This may result in a day's delay, but it is delay that will enable the Senate to advise itself, and therefore the time will not be lost. I have never before known a matter to be pressed for a vote when the committee in charge of it failed to make any explanation, when a brief statement by a Senator proposing an amendment is all that is presented, and the matter is not so printed as to enable Senators to examine it on their own account.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I suggested a short time ago that a date far removed into the future be fixed for the final consideration of this joint resolution and the amendments thereto. The fact that this was objected to was conclusive to my mind that it was the intention of some one that the joint resolution should not pass at all during the short session. That being true, the lecture of the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] does not fall so heavily upon me as otherwise it might.

This is a matter which has been up for consideration in one form or another before the American people and before Con-

gress for 85 years. It has been discussed in the public forum, discussed in this Chamber by some of the ablest men who have ever occupied seats here, discussed at length in the House of Representatives, and discussed throughout the newspaper realm of the country for years and years. At least 31 States in the Union have approved of the principle covered by this joint resolution, and I have assumed that everyone has practically come to a conclusion with reference to this matter, important as it is. In urging the matter to-day I was actuated particularly by the fact that we are dealing with a short session, and I want to say that I am not wholly without information that it is the intention of some who are opposed to the joint resolution that a vote shall never be taken during this session. If we could agree upon a day certain when the vote could be taken, I would unhesitatingly give any reasonable time, but without that I feel that we ought to proceed.

In reference to the amendment which has been suggested by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], it was considered at some length before the committee. The proposition is a simple one. As the joint resolution now stands, the times, places, and manner of electing United States Senators is left entirely to the State. The State may determine the rules and regulations, and the times, places, and manner of holding elections for United States Senators.

If the amendment as offered by the Senator from Utah should prevail, then the matter would be left as it now is, subject to the supervision and control of Congress. The States might, in the first instance, as they did up to 1866, control the matter, fixing the time and place and manner of electing Senators; but Congress might, as it did in 1866, take jurisdiction of the matter and control it in its own way.

Up to 1866 the States did control the subject. Owing to a controversy which arose particularly out of what is known as the Stockton case, coming up from New Jersey, wherein the legislature undertook to fix a rule, which led to a contest in the Senate, the act of 1866 was passed. It was supposed that it would accomplish a great many things, which it has not accomplished. It was supposed that it would prevent deadlocks and make more efficient, more successful, more speedy and satisfactory the manner of electing Senators—and more uniform, as suggested by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE].

Now, it is the design of the committee by this joint resolution to leave the matter where it was for many years—that is, in the way in which it may be used, as it was used for many years, and to take away the right of Congress to control the subject at all. That is the only proposition involved in the amendment of the Senator from Utah—whether we shall leave it to the States exclusively, or whether we shall leave it to the States with a supervisory power in Congress. My own judgment is that, in view of the different and changed manner of election, it should be left exclusively to the States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND].

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I desire to inquire of the Senator in charge of the joint resolution as to whether this matter of the time, place, and manner being left to the States, one State might not provide for the election of Senators at a special election to be held in August and another at the general election in November, and thus have elections occurring throughout the year, there being no power left in Congress to require uniformity as to time. I inquire of the Senator as to whether in his opinion, that method of electing at various times would be as wise as the present system of electing according to a uniform system throughout the country.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I think that that matter may be fairly left to the wisdom and judgment of the legislatures of the respective States, and I think that one who studies the history of this matter prior to the act of 1866 and the history since that time will conclude that the States managed it much better than it has been managed under the act of 1866.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, may I, then, ask the Senator a question as to why this amendment, lodging the entire power in the States as to the election of Senators, should not likewise place the power wholly and solely in the States as to the Representatives in the lower branch of Congress? Why have one rule or standard as to prescribing the time, manner, and place for electing Senators and another rule or standard for the fixing of the time, place, and manner of electing Members of the House of Representatives? Wherein lies the logic or the reason for the variation of the rule?

Mr. BORAH. It is to be hoped, Mr. President, that in time the wisdom of this will be observed, and that there will be a law leaving entirely to the legislatures of the States the control of the manner of electing Representatives also.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Idaho whether he will yield to allow me to move an executive session.

Mr. BORAH. I dislike to refuse to yield; I think I shall not; but I want to say before I do yield that next Monday, or Tuesday at the latest, I shall undertake to have the Senate fix a definite time for voting upon this joint resolution; and I desire, further, to say that unless such a time is agreed upon there will be a very small amount of business done until this matter is disposed of.

I want to be accommodating, and to yield to those who have different views in regard to the matter, but as I observe a lack of disposition to dispose of this question at all, I shall not hereafter yield to requests which may have the effect of delaying a vote.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 16, 1911, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 13, 1911.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Philip S. Malcolm, of Oregon, to be collector of customs for the district of Portland, in the State of Oregon. (Reappointment.)

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Marcellus O. Markham, of Georgia, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia. (Reappointment.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Van Vechten Veeder, of New York, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of New York. An original appointment provided for in the act approved June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to provide for an additional judge of the district court for the eastern district of New York."

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

William J. Youngs, of New York, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of New York. A reappointment, his term having expired.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Second Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth, Ninth Infantry, from the Infantry arm to the Field Artillery arm, with rank from September 25, 1908.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Joseph T. Clement, First Field Artillery, from the Field Artillery arm to the Infantry arm, with rank from September 25, 1908.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 13, 1911.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

William H. Lucas to be collector of customs for the district of Jacksonville, Fla.

POSTMASTERS.

IDAHO.

Felix Burgess, Ashton.
E. H. Miles, Shoshone.

IOWA.

Albert H. Brooks, Hawkeye.
Charles B. Dean, Wall Lake.
Wilbert S. Freeman, Le Mars.
William Gray, Clear Lake.
Hans Keiser, Elgin.
Arthur C. Norris, Grinnell.
P. O. Refsell, Emmetsburg.
Sears T. Richards, Edgewood.
Frank E. Tripp, Preston.
Francis Trunkey, Elma.

KANSAS.

Philip S. Dick, Mount Hope.
Charles N. Hunt, Arkansas City.
Elwood J. Muzzy, Lenora.
Jonah E. Nickols, Atwood.
William P. Olmstead, Anthony.
John M. Van Scoyoc, Luray.

LOUISIANA.

John J. Drost, Sulphur.
Paunie Glover, Arcadia.
Lena E. Henderson, St. Joseph.
A. C. Lea, Shreveport.

MONTANA.

James C. Bailey, Whitefish.
H. W. Douglas, Polson.
Sydney L. Foster, Sheridan.
Louden Minugh, Harlem.
Arthur E. Northey, Sidney.

NEBRASKA.

Frank M. Cox, Waco.
Henry E. Langevin, Curtis.
W. A. McAllister, Columbus.
F. C. Schroeder, Eustis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John T. McCormick, Milroy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

James B. Bodle, Leesville.
Levi S. Bowers, Prosperity.
Charles E. Carman, Alken.
C. D. Cooper, Mayesville.
J. W. Geraty, Yorges Island.
Samuel J. Leaphart, Lexington.
Thomas B. McLaurin, Bennettsville.
Benjamin H. Massey, Fort Mill.
Jefferson F. Richardson, Greenville.
George D. Shore, Sumter.
Paul H. E. Sloan, jr., Pendleton.

VIRGINIA.

Wilmer L. Dechert, Harrisonburg.

INJUNCTION OF SECRECY REMOVED.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from an arrangement relative to the repression of the circulation of obscene publications, signed at Paris May 4, 1910.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 13, 1911.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the Census, I submit the following report (No. 1911) upon the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Thirteenth Decennial Census, a privileged report.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 30566) for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Thirteenth Decennial Census.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana will please give his attention. Is there any expenditure involved or authorization of expenditure that would send this bill, under the rule, to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. My impression is that it will go to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, because it increases the membership of the House and incidentally increases expenditures.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is inclined to doubt that proposition.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. There is no other item of expenditure, direct or indirect, in the bill.

Mr. MANN. Does it not necessarily follow that there will be an increase of expenditure?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would be glad to hear the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest to the gentleman that possibly Congress might conclude to reduce the salary of Members to \$5,000, and the expenditure would be less.

Mr. MANN. But under the law as it now stands the salary of Members is fixed, and an increase in the membership would increase the expenditure. You can not presume salaries will be decreased.

The SPEAKER. With the indulgence of the House, the Chair will examine the bill and make the proper reference to the calendar. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that bills on the Private Calendar, pension bills, now in order may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that bills in order to-day, pension bills, now on the calendar be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DWIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that there is not a quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirty-six gentlemen are present—not a quorum.

Mr. DWIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors and the Clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Ames	Gill, Md.	Knapp	Reid
Bartlett, Nev.	Gill, Mo.	Knowland	Rhinock
Broussard	Gillespie	Langley	Riordan
Burke, S. Dak.	Godwin	Legare	Rodenberg
Burleson	Goebel	Lever	Sharp
Cantrill	Goldfogle	Lindsay	Sherley
Capron	Grant	Lundin	Smith, Cal.
Coudrey	Hamill	Macon	Smith, Tex.
Covington	Hanna	Maynard	Southwick
Cullop	Havens	Millington	Spight
Denby	Heald	Mondell	Sturgiss
Dickson, Miss.	Hedlin	Moxley	Tawney
Douglas	Higgins	Mudd	Taylor, Ala.
Durey	Hinshaw	Murphy	Tener
Edwards, Ky.	Hitchcock	Nelson	Thomas, Ohio
Elvins	Howard	O'Connell	Wanger
Estopinal	Howell, Utah	Olmsted	Watkins
Fassett	Hubbard, Iowa	Palmer, A. M.	Weisse
Focht	Huff	Parsons	Willett
Foster, Vt.	Johnson, Ky.	Patterson	Woods, Iowa
Fowler	Jones	Poindexter	
Gardner, Mass.	Kahn	Pou	
Garner, Pa.	Kinkaid, N. J.	Ransdell, La.	

The SPEAKER. There are 297 Members present—a quorum. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

Mr. DWIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

PENSIONS.

The SPEAKER. A quorum being present, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. SULLOWAY].

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I had already asked unanimous consent to call up certain bills.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 30135) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of James A. Woodson, late second Lieutenant Company H, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Riley S. Hartwell, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Gatts, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles B. Fisher, late of Company A, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Silas T. Cleveland, late of Troop M, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Hironimus, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David G. Williamson, late of Company H, Two hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James E. Chadwick, late of Company H, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda J. Pratt, former widow of Joseph Letcher, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jonathan C. Chasteen, late of Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Petty John, late of Company C, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Perry Weddle, late of Company D, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph A. Spaulding, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Barton, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-second Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel C. Gold, late first Lieutenant Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry L. Dempsey, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward W. Oliver, late of Company G, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment, and Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George E. Olcott, late of Company H, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Acea Begley, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Absalom C. Phillips, late of Company F, First Regiment, and first Lieutenant Company E, Second Regiment, Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Wesley, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William S. Trader, late of Company F, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Baumgartel, late of Company D, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Novinger, late of Company M, Second Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry T. Caton, late of Companies G and E, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Smith M. Todd, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Schiek, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Grundke, late of Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Reynolds, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Presley J. Barrick, late of Company I, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marcus J. Walker, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Couch, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reuben T. Berry, late first Lieutenant Company M, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas W. McClellan, late of Union Light Guard, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles E. Ball, late of Company G, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Paul, late of Company C, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Gill, late of Company G, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam Perkins, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Easterly, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benona Mosher, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Ballard, late of Company C, One hundred and Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Noah Little, late of Company K, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert B. Boone, late of Company H, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred Clark, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin F. Hall, late of Company I, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Gillan, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas G. Higgins, late of Company K, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Vitz, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wesley W. Wildman, late of Company C, Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Gindlesparger, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Holleran, late of Tenth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Connery, late of Company I, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Colby, late of Company F, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hadley S. Horth, late of Company H, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Ellen McKee, helpless and dependent child of Robert T. McKee, late of Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jesse N. Albright, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward B. Young, late of Companies I and C, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lawrence Abrahams, late of U. S. S. North Carolina, Saratoga, and Princeton, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob M. Rodkey, late of Company K, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Clark, alias John C. Yerlan, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph A. Shadden, late of Company E, First Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob H. Crane, late of Company D, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Gray, late of Company I, Fifty-second Regiment, and Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment, New York National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Fought, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham Lhamon, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Collins, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry McGann, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Myron Taylor, late unassigned, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John McAdams, late of Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Conklin, widow of Samuel S. Conklin, late of U. S. S. Blenville, Sweet Briar, and North Carolina, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Samuel T. Barrett, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jennie E. Barnes, widow of Charles H. Barnes, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jonas Waldner, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis S. Wissinger, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Monk, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Miller, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph C. Watson, late first Lieutenant Company I, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Bowdish, late of Companies G and B, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Lee, alias John Riley, late of U. S. S. Minnesota and Vandalia, United States Navy, and Troop D, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leven B. Ellis, late of Company A, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Scatney, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jefferson Woods, late of Company E, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Aaron Morton, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Coburn, late of U. S. S. Vermont, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas McDonnell, late of Twelfth Independent Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George M. Searle, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Barzillai Inman, late of Company D, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Hull, widow of Charles H. Hull, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Dawson, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Thirty-seventh Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam Laubenheimer, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mahlon R. Gaskill, alias Mahlon Roach, late of McLain's battery, Colorado Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Matthew H. McCreight, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram Reester, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of J. P. Blivins, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. McPherson, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry E. Gutelius, late second Lieutenant Company F, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hugh McCray, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas R. Angus, late of Company M, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lemuel D. Honeywell, late of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary I. Collins, widow of William F. Collins, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward Soulsby, late of Company D, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James D. Johnson, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment, and Company D, Tenth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Spain, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William K. Hobart, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Connoran, late of Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank J. Woods, late of United States ship Weehawken, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles E. Chamberlain, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Filiatreau, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert S. Snover, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alson W. Whipple, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clement Waldron, late of Company F, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Russ, late of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi S. Hackett, late of Company K, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin L. Hayes, late Lieutenant colonel, One hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Costetter, late of Company C, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milford B. Williams, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James K. Hamilton, late unassigned, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Homer C. Reid, late first lieutenant Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Arthur G. Brooks, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis F. Clark, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mark Hebblethwaite, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Maquillen, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Uriah H. Owings, late of Companies A and G, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nicholas V. Speece, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Robinson, late of Independent Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Estep, late of Company K, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Libby, late of Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Martin, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Fourth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Carson, late first lieutenant Company K, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Simon P. P. Young, late captain Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Faulker, late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Laclair, late of Company C, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Smith Harlow, late of Company C, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Paris, alias John Wright, late of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Waxler, late of Seventh Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. McClure, late colonel Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Host, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John O'Hara, late of U. S. S. New Hampshire, Nantucket, and Princeton, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Mathews, late of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert N. Prestidge, late of Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Haustien, late of Company A, Second Battalion, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Gorman, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Mulligan, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Seymour Denis, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. White, late of Company I, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Perry Bingham, late of Company E, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth E. Cooper, widow of James C. Cooper, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John M. Remer, late of Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Pearley H. Elwell, late of Company C, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Billingsley, late of Company G, Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Battery C, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bennett Williams, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Phineas Bundy, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Vaughan, late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Cowell, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ira B. Dennett, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George E. Fordham, late captain Company D, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael O'Brien, late of Company G, Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mathew Hyle, late of Company F, One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hardin B. Rhorer, late of Company B, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Adams, late of Company C, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Brasier R. Ellis, late of Company G, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Taylor, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George C. Brownell, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin Owens, late of Company B, First Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George F. Stansbury, alias George F. Young, late of U. S. S. Tawah, Great Western, and Cincinnati, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Vann Etten, late of Company A, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Robson, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis Wright, late of Company D, Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis H. Soule, late of Company H, First Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William D. Hammond, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry F. Otis, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josiah B. Magruder, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elias Shannon, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James B. Merchant, late of Company M, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram Hudson, late of Company I, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Shadrack B. Johnson, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Kelly, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George M. Bangs, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Franzen, former widow of Charles Morganwick, late of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jacob Young, late of Company E, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph M. Brattain, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard T. Booth, late of Company I, One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Norton, late of Company F, One hundred and first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John N. Woodworth, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry T. Hall, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Ferris, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Kane, late of Company D, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leonard C. Harmon, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Billings, late of Seventh Battery Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Warren W. Wilkins, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Hoover, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Calvin Finch, late of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Frazier, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clark Irey, late of Company C, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Roberts, late of Company G, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry M. V. Laugh, late of Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lucy H. Sebastian, widow of Benjamin Sebastian, late of U. S. S. Conestoga, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry Polite, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment, and Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Kannawurf, late of Company F, Forty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amos Longfield, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Green, late of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel K. Wantz, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Hickey, alias William Harrington, late of Company D, One hundred and second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham B. Harris, late second Lieutenant Company D, First Regiment, and first Lieutenant Company F, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The above bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 1294. James A. Woodson.
H. R. 1319. Riley S. Hartwell.
H. R. 2429. John Gatts.
H. R. 4246. Charles B. Fisher.
H. R. 4273. Silas T. Cleveland.
H. R. 4761. Frederick Hironimus.
H. R. 5855. David G. Williamson.
H. R. 6432. James E. Chadwick.
H. R. 6798. Lucinda J. Pratt.
H. R. 7256. Jonathan C. Chasteen.
H. R. 11103. Henry Pettyjohn.
H. R. 11109. Perry Weddle.
H. R. 11239. Joseph A. Spaulding.
H. R. 11378. William A. Barton.
H. R. 11947. Samuel C. Gold.
H. R. 12733. Henry L. Dempsey.
H. R. 12842. Edward W. Oliver.
H. R. 12845. George E. Olcott.
H. R. 13567. Asea Begley.
H. R. 13579. Absalom C. Phillips.
H. R. 14866. James Wesley.
H. R. 14965. William S. Trader.
H. R. 15716. William Baumgartel.
H. R. 15751. William Novinger.
H. R. 16194. Henry T. Caton.
H. R. 17017. Smith M. Todd.
H. R. 18003. John Schiek.
H. R. 18574. John Grundke.
H. R. 18852. John W. Reynolds.
H. R. 18867. Presley J. Barrick.
H. R. 19188. Marcus J. Walker.
H. R. 19444. John Couch.
H. R. 20055. Reuben T. Berry.
H. R. 20073. Thomas W. McClellan.
H. R. 20135. Charles E. Ball.
H. R. 20652. William H. Paul.
H. R. 20926. William Gill.
H. R. 21702. Adam Perkins.
H. R. 22681. William Easterly.
H. R. 23329. Benona Mosher.
H. R. 23323. Edward Ballard.
H. R. 23335. Noah Little.
H. R. 23356. Albert B. Boone.
H. R. 23413. Alfred Clark.
H. R. 23615. Edwin F. Hall.
H. R. 23662. John W. Gillan.
H. R. 24002. Thomas G. Higgins.
H. R. 24031. George Vitz.
H. R. 24043. Wesley W. Wildman.
H. R. 24567. William Gindlespar-
ger.
H. R. 24629. Michael Holleran.
H. R. 25047. Joseph Connery.
H. R. 25067. Thomas Colby.
H. R. 25183. Hadley S. Horth.
H. R. 25412. Mary Ellen McKee.
H. R. 25443. Jesse N. Albright.
H. R. 25804. Edward B. Young.

H. R. 25811. Lawrence Abrahams.
H. R. 25859. Jacob M. Rodkey.
H. R. 25868. John Clark, alias
John C. Yerlan.
H. R. 26106. Joseph A. Shadden.
H. R. 26140. Jacob H. Crane.
H. R. 26141. James Gray.
H. R. 26155. William H. Fought.
H. R. 26327. Abraham Lhamon.
H. R. 26334. William Colline.
H. R. 26369. Henry McGann.
H. R. 26473. Myron Taylor.
H. R. 26544. John McAdams.
H. R. 26600. Elizabeth Conklin.
H. R. 26626. Samuel T. Barrett.
H. R. 26725. Jennie E. Barnes.
H. R. 26734. Jonas Waldner.
H. R. 26745. Lewis S. Wissinger.
H. R. 26785. Henry C. Monk.
H. R. 26823. John C. Miller.
H. R. 26860. Joseph C. Watson.
H. R. 26865. George W. Bowdish.
H. R. 26903. John Lee.
H. R. 26910. Leven B. Ellis.
H. R. 27031. William Scatney.
H. R. 27167. Jefferson Woods.
H. R. 27243. Aaron Morton.
H. R. 27256. George H. Coburn.
H. R. 27310. Thomas McDonnell.
H. R. 27311. George M. Searle.
H. R. 27317. Barzillai Inman.
H. R. 27378. Martha A. Hull.
H. R. 27389. William Dawson.
H. R. 27384. Adam Laubenheimer.
H. R. 27459. Mallon R. Gaskill,
alias Mallon Roach.
H. R. 27460. Mathew H. Mc-
Creight.
H. R. 27462. Hiram Reester.
H. R. 27464. J. P. Bivins.
H. R. 27465. John H. McPherson.
H. R. 27478. Henry E. Gutelius.
H. R. 27482. Hugh MacCray.
H. R. 27483. Thomas R. Angus.
H. R. 27491. Lemuel D. Honeywell.
H. R. 27527. Mary I. Collins.
H. R. 27567. Edward Soulsby.
H. R. 27569. James D. Johnson.
H. R. 27593. William Spain.
H. R. 27598. William K. Hobart.
H. R. 27603. James Connoran.
H. R. 27604. Frank J. Woods.
H. R. 27609. Charles E. Chamber-
lain.
H. R. 27610. Peter Filatreau.
H. R. 27649. Albert S. Snover.
H. R. 27650. Alson W. Whipple.

H. R. 27651. Clement Waldron.
H. R. 27687. George H. Russ.
H. R. 27689. Levi S. Hackett.
H. R. 27707. Edwin L. Hayes.
H. R. 27711. David Costetter.
H. R. 27730. Milford B. Williams.
H. R. 27747. James K. Hamilton.
H. R. 27759. Homer C. Reld.
H. R. 27811. Arthur G. Brooks.
H. R. 27824. Francis F. Clark.
H. R. 27865. Mark Hobbethwaite.
H. R. 27874. Samuel Maquillen.
H. R. 27903. Uriah H. Owings.
H. R. 27907. Nicholas V. Speece.
H. R. 27914. John A. Robinson.
H. R. 27922. Samuel Estep.
H. R. 27936. Frank Libby.
H. R. 27939. Charles H. Martin.
H. R. 27943. William J. Carson.
H. R. 27944. Simon P. P. Young.
H. R. 27952. Joseph Faulkner.
H. R. 27958. Joseph Laclair.
H. R. 27959. Smith Harlow.
H. R. 27960. Henry Paris, alias
John Wright.
H. R. 27991. George W. Waxler.
H. R. 27993. John D. McClure.
H. R. 28008. William H. Host.
H. R. 28018. John O'Hara.
H. R. 28019. Peter Mathews.
H. R. 28068. Robert N. Prestidge.
H. R. 28070. George Haustien.
H. R. 28079. John Gorman.
H. R. 28080. John Mulligan.
H. R. 28090. Seymour Denis.
H. R. 28096. William H. White.
H. R. 28099. Perry Bingham.
H. R. 28100. Elizabeth E. Cooper.
H. R. 28102. John M. Remer.
H. R. 28111. Pearly H. Elwell.
H. R. 28148. John Billingsley.
H. R. 28152. Bennett Williams.
H. R. 28162. Phineas Bundy.
H. R. 28163. John S. Vaughan.
H. R. 28172. James Cowell.
H. R. 28173. Ira B. Dennett.
H. R. 28183. George E. Fordham.
H. R. 28235. Michael O'Brien.
H. R. 28252. Mathew Hyle.

H. R. 28305. Hardin B. Rhorer.
H. R. 28337. John F. Adams.
H. R. 28341. Brasier R. Ellis.
H. R. 28342. Joseph Taylor.
H. R. 28343. George C. Brownell.
H. R. 28356. Benjamin Owens.
H. R. 28358. George F. Stansbury,
alias George F.
Young.
H. R. 28360. Edward Vann Etten.
H. R. 28371. William L. Robson.
H. R. 28394. Lewis Wright.
H. R. 28396. Lewis H. Soule.
H. R. 28423. William D. Hammond.
H. R. 28427. Henry F. Otis.
H. R. 28473. Josiah B. Magruder.
H. R. 28476. Elias Shannon.
H. R. 28481. James B. Merchant.
H. R. 28482. Hiram Hudson.
H. R. 28483. Shadrack B. Johnson.
H. R. 28486. Francis M. Kelly.
H. R. 28516. George M. Bangs.
H. R. 28543. Amanda Franzen.
H. R. 28554. Jacob Young.
H. R. 28606. Joseph M. Brattain.
H. R. 28698. Richard T. Booth.
H. R. 28706. John W. Norton.
H. R. 28725. John N. Woodworth.
H. R. 28726. Henry T. Hall.
H. R. 28780. Henry Ferris.
H. R. 28813. John Kane.
H. R. 28814. Leonard C. Harmon.
H. R. 28815. Albert Billings.
H. R. 28834. Warren W. Wilkins.
H. R. 28835. John W. Hoover.
H. R. 28841. Calvin Finch.
H. R. 28842. William Frazier.
H. R. 28909. Clark Irey.
H. R. 28914. Henry C. Roberts.
H. R. 29036. Henry M. V. Laugh.
H. R. 29081. Lucy H. Sebastian.
H. R. 29203. Henry Polite.
H. R. 29204. Charles Kannawurf.
H. R. 29223. Amos Longfield.
H. R. 29271. John A. Green.
H. R. 29313. Daniel K. Wantz.
H. R. 29419. Thomas Hickey, alias
William Harrington.
H. R. 29443. Abraham B. Harris.

During the reading,

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amend-
ment, on page 9, by striking out lines 17 to 20, inclusive, the
beneficiary, George Vitz, being dead.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr.
SULLOWAY] yield to me five minutes?

Mr. SULLOWAY. For what purpose?

Mr. MANN. I wish to address the House.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, so many Members of the House
have received telegrams during the last 24 hours in relation to
a bill which I introduced that I desire to make a brief state-
ment, so that they may understand the situation. Last year
there were a number of bills introduced to create a department
of health and others in reference to the creation of a bureau
of health. Under those bills hearings were had before the
Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Recently,
during the recess of Congress, I prepared a very simple little
bill, designed to take the place of all of these other bills, if it
should be favorably acted upon by Congress. That is the bill
H. R. 30292. That bill was submitted to representatives,
among other people, of what is known as the League of Med-
ical Freedom, and various representatives of the Christian
Scientists, who agreed to favorable consideration of the bill,
so far as they were concerned. The bill was afterwards called
up in committee, and by a unanimous vote of the committee
was ordered to be reported favorably. The report has not yet
been made, and in deference to the request of so many in the
country who apparently thought they ought to have a hearing
upon this bill, and as no hearings have been held, this morn-
ing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce recon-
sidered the vote by which the bill was ordered to be reported,
and set next Wednesday for hearings upon it, so that Members
of the House may notify their constituents accordingly.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Will the gentleman from Illinois have
the bill go into the Record with his remarks?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert
the bill in the Record in connection with my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The following is the bill referred to:

A bill (H. R. 30292) to change the name of the Public Health and
Marine-Hospital Service to the Public Health Service, to increase the
pay of officers of said service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Public Health and Marine-Hospital
Service of the United States shall hereafter be known and designated as

the Public Health Service, and all laws pertaining to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall hereafter apply to the Public Health Service, and all regulations now in force, made in accordance with law for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall apply to and remain in force as regulations of and for the Public Health Service until changed or rescinded. The Public Health Service may study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution either directly or indirectly of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States, and it shall from time to time issue information in the form of bulletins and otherwise for the use of the public.

SEC. 2. That beginning with the 1st day of July next after the passage of this act the salaries of the commissioned medical officers of the Public Health Service shall be at the following rates per annum: Surgeon General, \$6,000; Assistant Surgeon General, \$4,000; senior surgeon, of which there shall be 10 in number, on active duty, \$3,500; surgeon, \$3,000; passed assistant surgeon, \$2,400; assistant surgeon, \$2,000; and the said officers, excepting the Surgeon General, shall receive an additional compensation of 10 per cent of the annual salary as above set forth for each five years' service, but not to exceed in all 40 per cent: *Provided*, That the total salary, including the longevity increase, shall not exceed the following rates: Assistant Surgeon General, \$5,000; senior surgeon, \$4,500; surgeon, \$4,000: *Provided further*, That there may be employed in the Public Health Service such help as may be provided for from time to time by Congress.

PENSIONS.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, strike out lines 17 to 20, inclusive.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill.

During the reading,

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, on page 11, I move to strike out lines 13 to 16, inclusive, the beneficiary, Jacob M. Rodkey, being dead.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, strike out lines 13 to 16, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out, on page 20, lines 14 to 17, inclusive, the beneficiary, George H. Russ, being dead.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 20, strike out lines 14 to 17, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 30886) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Hugh H. Steele, late of Company H, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Guest, late of Companies D and B, Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Gulley, late of Company F, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Foster, late of Company F, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josiah Hensel, late of Company D, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Looney, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Anderson, late unassigned, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Virginia Brewster, widow of John T. Brewster, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William McKenney, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred B. Ebner, late of Company A, One hundred and eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles E. Simmons, late of Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew McIlvain, late of Company G, Sixty-second Regiment, and Company C, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William P. Sparks, late of Company I, Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Enoch G. Smith, late of Company E, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John N. Frazee, late of Company C, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nannie Vanarsdall, widow of William H. Vanarsdall, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Emeline Smink, widow of David Smink, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Rena M. Smink, helpless and dependent daughter of said David Smink, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

The name of George W. Brenise, late of Company D, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isalah Coplin, late of Company C, One hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank T. Hill, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John T. Venatta, late of Company C, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse Queen, late of Captain Dameron's company, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elisha A. Hartman, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert A. A. Collins, late of Company A, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis H. Fielding, late of Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. McClure, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment, and first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, One hundred and twentieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George T. Clauson, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Schlerman, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Van Dewater, alias Henry Bell, late of Company L, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Coldren, late first lieutenant Company L, One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Calvin M. Partlow, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Travis Alexander, late of Company M, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Enoch L. Waugh, late of Battery E, West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Minor, former widow of William Miller, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John W. Puckett, late of Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry King, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie Tinsley, widow of William Tinsley, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Harvey, former widow of William A. Peeler, late sergeant major Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edwin B. West, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Sallee, late captain Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Rines, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sampson P. Dukes, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Fero, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Smith, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Young, late of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cyrus Anderson, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam Fraas, late of Company A, Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Stickan, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Silas W. Rider, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Beryan, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Hathaway, late of Company I, Eighty-third Regiment, and Company I, Sixty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ansel D. Havens, late of Company F, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Hinman, late of Company G, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Kilburn J. Archer, late of Companies C and F, Forty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jeremiah Adams, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Araminta J. Doty, widow of William Doty, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of David Hall, late of Company F, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick I. Horseman, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Wagner, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William B. Harraman, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Marrs, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Israel Eschbach, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. Dolliver, late of U. S. S. Cincinnati, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Miller, late of Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Davis, late of Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Sloan, late of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Chandler, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam Murphy, late of Company B, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram T. Grayson, late of Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas E. Harvey, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Shafer, late of Company H, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Skeels, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard Stokes, Jr., late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William W. Miller, late of Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Fortner, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Barth, late of Company D, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Barker, late of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cynthia A. Stewart, widow of Samuel Stewart, late of Company B, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William O. Lee, alias Oscar Dickinson, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David W. Mattson, late of Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Clark, late of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathan Colburn, late of Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Cleek, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Evans, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Cunningham, late of Company C, Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Billings, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Lansing, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Vedder, late of Company D, First Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Spencer, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Sealey, alias George M. Tinker, late of Capt. Langworthy's company, First Regiment Wisconsin Independent Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Luke, late of Company C, Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Dorsey, late first Lieutenant Company A, and captain Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William G. Balls, late of Company F, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julia B. Potter, widow of Phillip Potter, late second Lieutenant Company H, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles Oscar Arnold, late of Company F, First Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Zahnow, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Young, late of Company D, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin Albertson, late second Lieutenant Company F, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Davis, late of Company H, Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rudolph Sechler, late of Companies M and F, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin N. Lawton, late of Company H, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles D. McCoy, late of Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James B. Ormsby, late second Lieutenant Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph V. Fulkerson, late of Company C, Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry B. Tonnemacher, late of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ambrose E. Rice, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milton D. Holmes, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nicholas A. Swadley, late of Company G, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Octave Jarvis, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Stowell, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel H. Custard, late of Company H, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel J. Spears, late of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Frost, late of McLain's Independent battery, Colorado Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bladen A. Kendall, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hugh Arthur, late of Twenty-sixth Independent battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Paver, late second Lieutenant, Company C, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Schoenbein, late of Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David F. Black, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company B, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Brindle, late of Company C, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Signal Corps,

United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph D. Dissinger, late of Company A, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Menough, late first lieutenant Company E, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David J. Jones, late first lieutenant Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Gates, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bryant W. Reynolds, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David M. Howe, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew L. Dewey, late of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John N. Kirkendall, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Rothermel, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Luikens, late of Company B, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. Adams, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David T. Johnson, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Alcutt, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Garren, late of band, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Miller, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Kiesewetter, late of Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Wilkens, late of Company K, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment, and Company G, Ninety-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clark Hurley, late of Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Orrin A. Phelps, late of Company B, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Farrell, helpless and dependent child of James Farrell, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William D. Matney, late of Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Dewey, late of Company B, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Wunderlin, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James L. Rippey, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julius S. Smith, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nelson Adams, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clark H. Beardslee, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John T. Hodgeman, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Folken Cook, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Luzern Hord, late of Company B, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Wesley Bryce, late of Company C, First Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mason Phelps, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Roger Burns, late of Company L, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles B. Sprague, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment, and Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Stephens, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George M. Bidwell, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Williams, late of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin V. B. Hurd, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sandervain A. Ballou, late of Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Pinneo, late of Company C, One hundred and sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Masten, late of Company D, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elisha Pierce, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Foley, late of Second Battery, Iowa Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Beahen, late of Company B, Veteran Battalion, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Colpetzer, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert A. Bowley, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Driscoll, late of U. S. S. Saratoga, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. Wines, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Fletcher Reasoner, late of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Beeman, late of Company C, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lena Von Schack, widow of George W. Von Schack, late colonel Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Elmer A. Wilson, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Hickman, late of Company I, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph W. Gady, Jr., late of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Morrison, late of Company E, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram Pinkerton, late of Company B, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Orr, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry E. Meeds, late of Company C, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sylvanus Asbrook, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Livingston, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hugh L. W. Bearden, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Smith, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles B. Greene, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George S. Palmer, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Hollowbaugh, late of Company G, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Cowles, late of Company M, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Daley, late of Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Orville L. Sawyer, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lydia E. Short, former widow of Henderson C. Hooker, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John W. Lane, late of Company K, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Pointer, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles L. Colt, late of general service, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Ackerman, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Jeffery, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Dieter, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Shedden, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert A. Babcock, late of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert L. Elliott, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-second Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Weiner, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Porter, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of America Walton, late captain Company B, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Fisher, late of Company I, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Diemer, late of Company K, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew F. MacCollin, late of Company C, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Noah N. Webb, late of Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles C. Fuller, late of Battery D, New Jersey Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ephraim Shay, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eli Horton, late of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Wampler, late of Company D, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Shunk, late of Company H, Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Ryan, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Aaron B. Tice, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Burns, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Vail, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Scott, late of Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment, and Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Duane Hillbrandt, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Joiner, former widow of Henry N. Wright, late of Company E, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Milton Van Buren, late of Thirteenth Battery Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph S. Tucker, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James L. Robinson, late of Company A, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Schrupf, late of Company E, Thirty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edgar Mead, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Patrick Smith, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Garret Dupuy, late of Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment, and Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Husted, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel L. Ferry, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lavander D. Sargeant, late of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ephraim Turner, jr., late of Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William W. Clement, late of Nineteenth Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Lafayette Wilson Neff, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Wheeler, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Bradford, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julius H. Nott, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph W. Sylvester, late of Company M, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Wood, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christian L. Poorman, late colonel Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Evans, late of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram Morgan, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Lyons, late of Company H, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bridget Lynch, widow of Edward Lynch, alias Peter Farley, late of Company K, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Thomas D. Lynch, helpless and dependent son of said Edward Lynch, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

The name of Ann Tamplin, widow of John Tamplin, late of Company G, First Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Creek, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Tripp, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Enoch Robbins, late of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Laura C. Platt, helpless and dependent child of William H. Platt, late of Company F, Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Simmons Thomas, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis B. Ind, late of Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Arends, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Page, late captain Company D, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. Phenix, late of Companies B and G, Forty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thompson C. Gaines, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Elliott, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William C. C. Whitlock, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph A. Harkins, late second lieutenant Company C, Seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hosea Knowles, late of Company F, First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew White, late of Company K, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eli Bryson, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Fifth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Sager, late of U. S. S. Tennessee, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Corwin Bye, helpless and dependent child of Joshua H. Bye, late of Fifth Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward H. Stradling, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James R. Henderson, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abram J. Nichols, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company K,

Seventy-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Moodle, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company B, First Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert F. R. Arndt, late major First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Houtz, late of Company C, One hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Silas D. Kemp, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Theodore F. Turner, late of Company E, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Columbus Phillips, late of Company F, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Walter Lowry, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Irwin, late of Company F, First Battalion Pennsylvania Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Moore, late of Company C, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel M. Kendig, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Offord, alias Norfield, late of Company E, Second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Foulitz, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George G. Downing, late of band, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin S. Chisman, late of Company B, Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Whitney, late of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Valleau, late of Company H, First Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Fredrik Hoffer, late of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Miller, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Blackwell, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Beckwith, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis A. Helms, late of Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James D. Hayes, late of Company B, Second Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel W. Schrecongost, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Simon H. Drenning, late of Capt. Dougherty's company, One hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan Choate, widow of Henry C. Choate, late captain Company B, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ashley Shoen, late of Company G, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Nash, late of Company K, One hundred and ninety-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen C. Beck, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Orlando L. Higgins, late of Company C, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Smith, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac M. Jarnagin, late of Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ralph Smith, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Staton, widow of James M. Staton, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin R. Wheeler, late of Company C, and first lieutenant Company F, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George B. Lewis, late of Second Company, Massachusetts Volunteer Sharpshooters, attached to the Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amelia James, widow of William James, late of Company C, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary E. Palmer, widow of John H. Palmer, late captain Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Leander L. Bunker, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Caleb O. Noble, late of U. S. S. Ohio, Wabash, and New Ironsides, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry A. Smith, late of Company H, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas P. Treadwell, late of Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Hewett, widow of Ephraim M. Hewett, alias George W. Brown, late of Companies H and C, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph Monreau, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Roberts, late of Company L, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louis Boucha, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Noyes, late of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Everson, late of Company B, Forty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Walter H. Burnett, late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin Vandine, late of Company G, One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joel Coon, late of Battery E, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry J. Molleston, late of Company I, Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Laura I. Tillotson, widow of James R. Tillotson, late of Company A, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles W. Young, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Sims, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jeremiah Purdum, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob E. Brown, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William C. Laizure, late of Company K, One hundred and Seventieth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Mix, widow of William Tyler Mix, late of Company K, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Franklin M. Phillips, late of Company K, First Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cortland S. Adams, late of Company H, Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wesley Tallman, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Bott, late of Company H, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James W. Atkinson, late of Company D, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Luther Dane, late captain Third Unattached Company, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Wimmer, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ferdinand Peters, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Fisher, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Gurnee, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment, and Company K, One hundredth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William G. Wilson, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Juan Francisco Griego, late of Company A, First Regiment New Mexico Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Scobey, widow of John S. Scobey, late lieutenant colonel Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles L. Hildreth, late of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Wood, late of Company B, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Leavitt, late of Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Howard McCafferty, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, First Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Andrews, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George L. Carey, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Crowden, late of Company B, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Hackleman, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Russell, widow of George A. Russell, late of Company C and captain Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George C. Stair, late second lieutenant Company A, One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick W. McDonough, late of Troop C, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John J. Bateman, late of Company K, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Ransom Hall, late second lieutenant Company K, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Crawford, late of Company L, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles P. Belin, late of Company I, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard Lovett, late of Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis L. Hicks, late second lieutenant Company E, Seventh Regiment, and major, Seventeenth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles E. Cole, late of Company A, Third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Grems, late of Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Company B, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment, and Company G, Ninety-first Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathaniel Roberson, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert G. Mullica, late of Company I, Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Riblett, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Felix McCabe, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Herbert A. Mills, late of Company D, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Rose, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Morris, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel H. Doolittle, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Roberts, late of Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Whitney, widow of John W. Whitney, late of Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of a minor child of said soldier until such child shall arrive at the age of 16 years in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mary Whitney, helpless and dependent daughter of said John W. Whitney, the additional pension of \$12 per month herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Whitney, the name of said Mary Whitney shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Elizabeth Whitney.

The name of Edward J. Cobleigh, late of Company L, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and first lieutenant Company M,

First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Armstrong Hensley, late of Company G, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Pingree, late of Companies B and C, First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lawrence Miller, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clara A. Howe, widow of Chauncey P. Howe, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frederick S. Snow, late sergeant major, Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Langley, late of Company M, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Hewitt, helpless and dependent child of William H. Hewitt, late of Company H, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Benjamin K. Doudna, late of Company D, First Regiment, and Company F, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James A. McConkey, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James N. Dudley, late of Company D, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harlin Van Eetten, late of Company I, One hundred and seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John P. McMahon, late of Company G, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Lake, late of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham Van Meter, late of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Wilkins, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah McDonough, widow of Michael McDonough, late of Company I, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hiram Keith, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Horace G. Bunker, late acting ensign United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew I. White, alias Irvin White, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment, and Company E, Tenth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph R. Curtis, late of Company I, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Franz F. Metschan, late first lieutenant Company K, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis Gates, late of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Klinesmith, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James L. Boardman, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles G. Lance, late of U. S. S. Tuscarora, Macedonian, and Sangamon, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo Maddocks, late of Company E, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jerry Daughtry, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Barnes, late of Company B, First Regiment, and Company C, Eighth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Etko, widow of Simon Etko, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hiram Brusher, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Fayette W. Graves, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Bracken, late of Company B, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Watson, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hullinger, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas W. Eaton, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha L. Van Vliet, widow of Leonard S. Van Vliet, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret R. Clark, widow of Charles M. Clark, late surgeon, Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$33 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Albee, late first lieutenant Company H, Sixteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Taylor, late captain Company F, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Kate G. Stackhouse, helpless and dependent child of William K. Stackhouse, late of Company K, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Abraham Bridenstine, late of Company F, Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Bean, late first lieutenant Company B, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 632. Hugh H. Steele.
H. R. 953. William Guest.
H. R. 1278. John Guiley.
H. R. 1316. Elijah Foster.
H. R. 1578. Josiah Hensel.
H. R. 1676. James Looney.
H. R. 1735. William Anderson.
H. R. 1757. Virginia Brewster.
H. R. 1885. William McKenney.
H. R. 1959. Alfred B. Ebner.
H. R. 1960. Charles E. Simmons.
H. R. 2625. Andrew McIlvaine.
H. R. 2763. William P. Sparks.
H. R. 2809. Enoch G. Smith.
H. R. 3408. John N. Frazee.
H. R. 3468. Nannie Vanarsdall.
H. R. 3538. Emeline Smink.
H. R. 3600. George W. Brenise.
H. R. 3699. Isaiah Coplin.
H. R. 3806. Frank T. Hill.
H. R. 4251. John T. Venatta.
H. R. 4529. Jesse Queen.
H. R. 4696. Elisha A. Hartman.
H. R. 4701. Robert A. A. Collins.
H. R. 4870. Lewis H. Fielding.
H. R. 4907. Thomas J. McClure.
H. R. 4970. George T. Clauson.
H. R. 5318. John Schierman.
H. R. 5857. Henry Van Dewater, alias Henry Bell.
H. R. 6133. Isaac Coldren.
H. R. 6198. Calvin M. Partlow.
H. R. 6529. Travis Alexander.
H. R. 8634. Enoch L. Waugh.
H. R. 8664. Margaret Mink.
H. R. 9064. John W. Puckett.
H. R. 9352. Henry King.
H. R. 9610. Annie Tinsley.
H. R. 9665. Sarah E. Harvey.
H. R. 9925. Edwin B. West.
H. R. 11154. James H. Sallee.
H. R. 11504. Jacob Rines.
H. R. 11560. Sampson P. Dukes.
H. R. 11760. Daniel Fero.
H. R. 11810. Charles H. Smith.
H. R. 12540. Samuel Young.
H. R. 12549. Cyrus Anderson.
H. R. 12598. Adam Fraas.
H. R. 12659. Charles Sticksan.
H. R. 12678. Silas W. Rider.
H. R. 12679. Jacob Beryan.
H. R. 12787. John Hathaway.
H. R. 12810. Ansel D. Havens.
H. R. 12829. Joseph Hinman.
H. R. 12849. Kilburn J. Archer.
H. R. 12886. Jeremiah Adams.
H. R. 12916. Araminta J. Doty.
H. R. 12949. David Hall.
H. R. 13053. Frederick I. Horseman.
H. R. 13113. William Wagner.
H. R. 13486. William B. Harraman.
H. R. 13489. John S. Marrs.
H. R. 13694. Israel Eschbach.
H. R. 13790. Charles A. Dolliver.
H. R. 13813. William H. Miller.
H. R. 13960. Isaac Davis.
H. R. 14103. William H. Sloan.
H. R. 14292. William Chandler.
H. R. 14330. Adam Murphy.
H. R. 14349. Hiram T. Grayson.
H. R. 14658. Thomas E. Harvey.
H. R. 14664. John Shafer.
H. R. 14688. Daniel Skeels.
H. R. 14886. Richard Stokes, jr.
H. R. 14920. William W. Miller.
H. R. 15039. William H. Fortner.
H. R. 15099. Charles Barth.
H. R. 15100. William L. Barker.
H. R. 15474. Cynthia A. Stewart.
H. R. 15506. William O. Lee, alias Oscar Dickinson.
H. R. 15654. David W. Mattson.
H. R. 15749. William Clark.
H. R. 15766. Nathan Colburn.
H. R. 15792. Francis M. Cleek.
H. R. 16243. Alexander Evans.
H. R. 16409. Robert Cunningham.
H. R. 16641. William J. Billings.
H. R. 16673. George H. Lansing.
H. R. 16677. Henry C. Vedder.
H. R. 16701. John Spencer.
H. R. 16776. Francis M. Sealey, alias George M. Tinker.
H. R. 16840. Robert Luke.
H. R. 17183. William Dorsey.
H. R. 17320. William G. Ballis.
H. R. 17478. Julia B. Potter.
H. R. 18034. Charles Oscar Arnold.
H. R. 18312. Charles Zahnow.
H. R. 18570. William A. Young.
H. R. 18625. Benjamin Albertson.
H. R. 18724. George Davis.
H. R. 18958. Rudolph Sechler.
H. R. 19107. Benjamin N. Lawton.
H. R. 19586. Charles D. McCoy.
H. R. 19639. James B. Ormsby.
H. R. 19816. Joseph V. Fulkerson.
H. R. 19903. Henry B. Tonne-macher.
H. R. 19955. Ambrose E. Rice.
H. R. 20214. Milton D. Holmes.
H. R. 20216. Nicholas A. Swadley.
H. R. 20224. Octave Jarvis.
H. R. 20281. Charles H. Stowell.
H. R. 20539. Daniel H. Custard.
H. R. 20552. Samuel J. Spears.
H. R. 20904. George H. Frost.
H. R. 21165. Bladen A. Kendall.
H. R. 21552. Hugh Arthur.
H. R. 21629. John M. Paver.
H. R. 22114. Charles Schoenbein.
H. R. 22199. David F. Black.
H. R. 22331. John A. Brindle.
H. R. 22362. Joseph W. Dissinger.
H. R. 22496. Thomas J. Menaugh.
H. R. 22646. David J. Jones.
H. R. 22657. John A. Gates.
H. R. 22722. Bryant W. Reynolds.
H. R. 22831. David M. Howe.
H. R. 22832. Andrew L. Dewey.
H. R. 23264. John N. Kirkendall.
H. R. 23286. Henry Rothermel.
H. R. 23395. John Luikens.
H. R. 23404. John D. Adams.
H. R. 23423. David T. Johnson.
H. R. 23533. David Allcut.
H. R. 23581. George W. Garren.
H. R. 23631. William F. Miller.
H. R. 23650. Frederick Kiesewetter.
H. R. 23757. Charles Wilkens.
H. R. 23873. Clark Hurley.
H. R. 23882. Orrin A. Phelps.
H. R. 23935. Joseph Farrell.
H. R. 24047. William D. Matney.
H. R. 24112. Frank Dewey.
H. R. 24120. Charles Wunderlin.
H. R. 24136. James L. Rippey.
H. R. 24233. Julius S. Smith.
H. R. 24419. Nelson Adams.
H. R. 24515. Clark H. Beardslee.
H. R. 24587. John T. Hodgeman.
H. R. 24722. Folkens Cook.
H. R. 24769. Alexander Scott.
H. R. 24806. Luzern Hord.
H. R. 24818. John Wesley Bryce.
H. R. 24819. Mason Phelps.
H. R. 24854. Roger Burns.
H. R. 24919. Charles B. Sprague.
H. R. 24953. Jacob Stephens.
H. R. 25017. George M. Bidwell.
H. R. 25064. John F. Williams.
H. R. 25137. Martin V. B. Hurd.
H. R. 25138. Sandervain A. Ballou.
H. R. 25228. Thomas Pinneo.
H. R. 25230. Charles H. Masten.
H. R. 25268. Elisha Pierce.
H. R. 25317. Thomas Foley.
H. R. 25322. John Beahan.
H. R. 25365. William Colpetzer.

H. R. 25632. Albert A. Bowley.
H. R. 25837. John Driscoll.
H. R. 25846. Charles A. Wines.
H. R. 25851. Fletcher Reauser.
H. R. 25914. William M. Beeman.
H. R. 25932. Lena Von Schack.
H. R. 25971. Elmer A. Wilson.
H. R. 26168. James Hickman.
H. R. 26280. Joseph W. Cady, jr.
H. R. 26306. Thomas J. Morrison.
H. R. 26323. Hiram Pinkerton.
H. R. 26328. Andrew J. Orr.
H. R. 26338. Henry E. Meeds.
H. R. 26347. Sylvanus Asbrook.
H. R. 26363. William H. Livingston.
H. R. 26397. Hugh L. W. Bearden.
H. R. 26435. John H. Smith.
H. R. 26443. Charles B. Greene.
H. R. 26447. George S. Palmer.
H. R. 26527. Edward Hollowbaugh.
H. R. 26612. Henry Cowles.
H. R. 26691. John A. Daley.
H. R. 26769. Orville L. Sawyer.
H. R. 26809. Lydia E. Short.
H. R. 26811. John W. Lane.
H. R. 26820. William Pointer.
H. R. 26840. Charles L. Colt.
H. R. 26848. William H. Ackerman.
H. R. 26879. Francis M. Jeffery.
H. R. 26940. Charles W. Dieter.
H. R. 26973. James Shelden.
H. R. 26990. Robert A. Babcock.
H. R. 27023. Robert L. Elliott.
H. R. 27103. Frank Weiner.
H. R. 27108. William H. Porter.
H. R. 27305. America Walton.
H. R. 27355. John R. Fisher.
H. R. 27356. John Diemer.
H. R. 27365. Andrew F. MacCollin.
H. R. 27370. Noah N. Webb.
H. R. 27374. Charles C. Fuller.
H. R. 27380. Ephraim Shay.
H. R. 27382. Eli Horton.
H. R. 27398. Andrew J. Wampler.
H. R. 27404. James Shunk.
H. R. 27405. Daniel Ryan.
H. R. 27453. Aaron B. Tice.
H. R. 27461. John Burns.
H. R. 27466. John Vail.
H. R. 27473. Duane Hillabrandt.
H. R. 27474. Mary J. Joiner.
H. R. 27488. Milton Van Buren.
H. R. 27490. Joseph S. Tucker.
H. R. 27498. James L. Robinson.
H. R. 27509. John G. Schrumpt.
H. R. 27507. Edgar Mead.
H. R. 27509. Patrick Smith.
H. R. 27510. Garret Dupuy.
H. R. 27518. William H. Husted.
H. R. 27522. Samuel L. Ferry.
H. R. 27525. Lavander D. Sargeant.
H. R. 27526. Ephraim Turner, jr.
H. R. 27531. William W. Clement.
H. R. 27532. Charles Lafayette Wilson Neff.
H. R. 27540. Joseph Wheeler.
H. R. 27543. John Bradford.
H. R. 27549. Julius H. Nott.
H. R. 27550. Joseph W. Sylvester.
H. R. 27552. William H. Wood.
H. R. 27566. Christian L. Poorman.
H. R. 27604. James M. Evans.
H. R. 27621. Hiram Morgan.
H. R. 27625. William H. Lyons.
H. R. 27626. Bridget Lynch.
H. R. 27627. Ann Tamplin.
H. R. 27633. Isaac Creek.
H. R. 27634. Daniel Tripp.
H. R. 27638. Enoch Robbins.
H. R. 27642. Laura C. Platt.
H. R. 27652. Simmons Thomas.
H. R. 27660. Lewis B. Ind.
H. R. 27663. Henry Arends.
H. R. 27668. John E. Page.
H. R. 27678. John L. Phenix.
H. R. 27708. Thompson C. Gaines.
H. R. 27714. James H. Elliott.
H. R. 27715. William C. C. Whitlock.
H. R. 27746. Joseph A. Harkins.
H. R. 27751. Hosea Knowles.
H. R. 27757. Andrew White.
H. R. 27794. Eli Bryson.
H. R. 27798. Joseph Sager.
H. R. 27805. Thomas Corwin Bye.
H. R. 27810. Edward H. Stradling.
H. R. 27818. James R. Henderson.
H. R. 27825. Abram J. Nichols.
H. R. 27853. John W. Moodie.
H. R. 27856. Albert F. R. Arndt.
H. R. 27886. John Houtz.
H. R. 27892. Silas D. Kemp.
H. R. 27899. Theodore F. Turner.
H. R. 27919. Columbus Phillips.
H. R. 27945. Walter Lowry.
H. R. 27946. John Irwin.
H. R. 27990. Andrew Moore.
H. R. 27994. Samuel M. Kendig.
H. R. 27995. Daniel Offord, alias Norfleit.
H. R. 27997. Samuel Foulitz.
H. R. 28003. George G. Downing.
H. R. 28007. Edwin S. Chisman.

H. R. 28014. John E. Whitney.
H. R. 28015. John Vallean.
H. R. 28016. John Fretrick Hofer.
H. R. 28021. John Miller.
H. R. 28022. William F. Blackwell.
H. R. 28039. Joseph Beckwith.
H. R. 28040. Lewis A. Helms.
H. R. 28043. James D. Hayes.
H. R. 28044. Daniel W. Schrecon-gost.
H. R. 28048. Simon H. Drenning.
H. R. 28076. Susan Cheate.
H. R. 28094. Ashley Shoen.
H. R. 28097. James Nash.
H. R. 28112. Stephen C. Beck.
H. R. 28133. Orlando L. Higgins.
H. R. 28136. William H. Smith.
H. R. 28137. Isaac M. Jarnagin.
H. R. 28154. Ralph Smith.
H. R. 28157. Nancy Staton.
H. R. 28181. Benjamin R. Wheeler.
H. R. 28210. George B. Lewis.
H. R. 28211. Amelia James.
H. R. 28289. Mary E. Palmer.
H. R. 28295. Leander L. Bunker.
H. R. 28301. Caleb O. Noble.
H. R. 28303. Henry A. Smith.
H. R. 28313. Thomas P. Treadwell.
H. R. 28327. Sarah M. Hewett.
H. R. 28329. Joseph Monreau.
H. R. 28338. Michael Roberts.
H. R. 28339. Louis Boucha.
H. R. 28340. Henry C. Noyes.
H. R. 28344. Charles W. Everson.
H. R. 28355. Walter H. Burnett.
H. R. 28359. Martin Vandine.
H. R. 28361. Joel Coon.
H. R. 28408. Henry J. Mollleston.
H. R. 28421. Laura I. Tillotson.
H. R. 28474. Charles W. Young.
H. R. 28480. John M. Sims.
H. R. 28509. Jeremiah Purdum.
H. R. 28526. Jacob E. Brown.
H. R. 28539. William C. Laizure.
H. R. 28574. Sarah E. Mix.
H. R. 28605. Franklin M. Phillips.
H. R. 28607. Cortland S. Adams.
H. R. 28664. Wesley Tallman.
H. R. 28666. Michael Bott.
H. R. 28685. James W. Atkinson.
H. R. 28696. Luther Dame.
H. R. 28707. William Wimmer.
H. R. 28749. Ferdinand Peters.
H. R. 28756. Thomas Fisher.
H. R. 28778. John R. Gurnee.
H. R. 28793. William G. Wilson.
H. R. 28824. Juan Francisco Griego.
H. R. 28829. Mary A. Scobey.
H. R. 28892. Charles L. Hildreth.
H. R. 28910. Charles M. Wood.
H. R. 28917. Benjamin F. Leavitt.
H. R. 28919. Howard McCafferty.
H. R. 29030. William L. Andrews.
H. R. 29034. George L. Carey.
H. R. 29045. John G. Crowden.
H. R. 29046. Jacob Hackleman.
H. R. 29054. Mary A. Russell.
H. R. 29069. George C. Stair.
H. R. 29088. Frederick W. McDonough.
H. R. 29113. John J. Bateman.
H. R. 29140. James Ransom Hall.
H. R. 29141. William J. Crawford.
H. R. 29142. Charles P. Belin.
H. R. 29151. Richard Lovett.
H. R. 29155. Francis L. Hicks.
H. R. 29169. Charles E. Cole.
H. R. 29222. William H. Grems.
H. R. 29272. Nathaniel Roberson.
H. R. 29273. Robert G. Mullica.
H. R. 29274. Jacob Riblett.
H. R. 29302. Felix McCabe.
H. R. 29303. Herbert A. Mills.
H. R. 29311. John Rose.
H. R. 29338. George W. Morris.
H. R. 29351. Samuel H. Doolittle.
H. R. 29392. James H. Roberts.
H. R. 29403. Elizabeth Whitney.
H. R. 29404. Edward J. Cobligh.
H. R. 29407. Armstrong Hensley.
H. R. 29448. George W. Pingree.
H. R. 29449. Lawrence Miller.
H. R. 29450. Clara A. Howe.
H. R. 29451. Frederick S. Snow.
H. R. 29483. James H. Langley.
H. R. 29510. Margaret Hewitt.
H. R. 29554. Benjamin K. Doudna.
H. R. 29614. James A. McConkey.
H. R. 29628. James N. Dudley.
H. R. 29629. Harlin Van Etten.
H. R. 29630. John P. McMahon.
H. R. 29636. John R. Lake.
H. R. 29662. Abraham Van Meter.
H. R. 29677. Henry Wilkins.
H. R. 29682. Sarah McDonough.
H. R. 29692. Hiram Keith.
H. R. 29781. Horace G. Runker.
H. R. 29833. Andrew I. White, alias Irvin White.
H. R. 29841. Joseph R. Curtis.
H. R. 29882. Franz F. Metschan.
H. R. 29885. Lewis Gates.

H. R. 29891. James Klinesmith.
H. R. 29892. James L. Boardman.
H. R. 29900. Charles G. Lance.
H. R. 29944. Alonzo Maddocks.
H. R. 29954. Jerry Daughtry.
H. R. 29955. William L. Barnes.
H. R. 29960. Margaret Etka.
H. R. 29987. Hiram Brusher.
H. R. 30000. Fayette W. Graves.
H. R. 30003. David Bracken.

H. R. 30009. William H. Watson.
H. R. 30065. William Hullinger.
H. R. 30083. Thomas W. Eaton.
H. R. 30116. Martha L. Van Vliet.
H. R. 30118. Margaret R. Clark.
H. R. 30119. Thomas J. Albee.
H. R. 30129. John W. Taylor.
H. R. 30245. Kate G. Stackhouse.
H. R. 30252. Abraham Bridenstine.
H. R. 30265. William H. Bean.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, on page 6, I move to strike out lines 7, 8, 9, and 10, inclusive, the beneficiary, George T. Clauson, being dead.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, on page 7, I move to strike out lines 3, 4, 5, and 6, the beneficiary, Travis Alexander, being dead.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 31161) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of John Beidelman, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick N. Welker, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Herman H. Richter, late of Company A, Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Lay, late of Company B, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Mecum, late of Troop A, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, and Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louis Spicer, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis C. Moore, late of Company E, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam R. Northern, late of Company K, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Skelton, late of Company E, Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen N. Pierce, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Silas Taggart, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William O. Underwood, late of Company C, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John Musselman, late of Company E, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Johnson, late of U. S. S. Great Western and Ozark, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joanna Gloster, widow of John Gloster, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John J. Bailey, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hosea Sarchett, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Ewing, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julian H. Gunn, late of Company F, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gershom L. Akers, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph H. Hibbs, late of Company G, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Fifty-third Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James K. Dickinson, late second lieutenant Company K, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Rowden, late of Company F, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James R. Richmond, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. James, late of Company H, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin Timberman, late of Company C, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ancil B. Wood, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Matthew W. Adams, late of Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Voyles, widow of Enoch Voyles, late captain Company G, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edwin E. Valder, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ferdinand Wagner, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Montgomery, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George T. Waring, late of Company H, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas T. Anderson, late chief trumpeter, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelius H. Brown, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam Miller, late of U. S. S. Midnight, Restless, and Somerset, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cloud C. Nobs, late of U. S. S. Vermont, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mordecai Tyler, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Greenwell, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Beistle, late of Company B, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Theodore H. Wells, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John McGregor, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilson J. Harbison, late of Company D, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Darius Baldwin, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Taylor, helpless and dependent child of Samuel G. Taylor, late of Companies C and G, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George A. Van Waters, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Holley, late of Company F, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellen B. Ranlett, widow of Seth Alonzo Ranlett, late first lieutenant and adjutant, Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Robert A. Cony, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philander W. Copeland, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Laura Swing Kemeys, widow of Edward Kemeys, late second lieutenant Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company H, Fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of David B. Aldrich, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William E. Smith, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Lafountain, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edson S. Johnson, late of U. S. S. Victory, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James W. Callison, late of Company M, Second Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William C. Runyan, late of Company B, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Brown, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Margaret J. Ray, widow of William Ray, late of Company B, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Walker, late of Company K, One hundred and second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Patrick Rogers, late of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Maria Raum, widow of Green B. Raum, late colonel Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and brigadier general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Griffin, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mark Donnelly, late of Company M, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick W. Burns, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emilie C. Stork, widow of Christopher Stork, late second Lieutenant Company D, Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William F. Quackenbush, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Koller, late of Company H, One hundred and first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Green, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert L. Hall, late of Company I, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Palmer, late of Company H, Third Regiment, and Company G, First Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George McIlwain, late of Company H, One hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Workman, late of Company E, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles E. Burmester, late of band, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Raworth, late of Company I, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philip Spelman, alias Peter Smith, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John McCormick, late of Company E, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Patrick Collins, late of Company A, Fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. Sherburne, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, and Company F, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth A. Albritton, widow of Amos A. Albritton, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Amos E. Albritton, helpless and dependent son of said Amos A. Albritton, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth A. Albritton the name of said Amos E. Albritton shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Elizabeth A. Albritton.

The name of Louis J. Daughtrey, late of Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel S. Tenney, late commissary sergeant, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The above bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 590. John Beldelman.
H. R. 1542. Frederick N. Welker.
H. R. 1675. Herman H. Richter.
H. R. 2417. John W. Lay.
H. R. 4276. Charles W. Mecum.
H. R. 7149. Louis Spicer.
H. R. 7202. Lewis C. Moore.
H. R. 8323. Adam R. Northern.
H. R. 9687. John Skelton.
H. R. 12892. Stephen N. Pierce.
H. R. 12972. Silas Taggart.
H. R. 13206. William O. Underwood.
H. R. 13485. John Musselman.
H. R. 14828. Robert Johnson.
H. R. 16308. Joanna Gloster.
H. R. 20477. John J. Bailey.
H. R. 21869. Hosea Sarchett.
H. R. 22177. William T. Ewing.
H. R. 23386. Julian H. Gunn.
H. R. 23582. Gershom L. Akers.
H. R. 24004. Joseph H. Hibbs.
H. R. 24025. James K. Dickinson.
H. R. 25616. William A. Rowden.
H. R. 25637. James R. Richmond.
H. R. 26126. William A. James.
H. R. 26660. Benjamin Timberman.
H. R. 26772. Ancil B. Wood.
H. R. 26885. Matthew W. Adams.

H. R. 27084. Catharine Voyles.
H. R. 27101. Edwin E. Valder.
H. R. 27309. Ferdinand Wagner.
H. R. 27386. Charles M. Montgomery.
H. R. 27484. George T. Waring.
H. R. 27580. Thomas T. Anderson.
H. R. 27628. Cornelius H. Brown.
H. R. 27629. Adam Miller.
H. R. 27630. Cloud C. Nobs.
H. R. 27640. Mordecai Tyler.
H. R. 27778. George Greenwell.
H. R. 27864. William Beistle.
H. R. 27948. Theodore H. Wells.
H. R. 27987. John McGregor.
H. R. 28045. Wilson J. Harbison.
H. R. 28046. Darius Baldwin.
H. R. 28059. Mary M. Taylor.
H. R. 28093. George A. Van Watters.
H. R. 28176. William L. Holley.
H. R. 28189. Ellen B. Ranlett.
H. R. 28254. Robert A. Cony.
H. R. 28287. Philander W. Copeland.
H. R. 28485. Laura Swing Kemeys.
H. R. 28612. David B. Aldrich.
H. R. 28795. William E. Smith.
H. R. 28906. Peter Lafountain.

H. R. 28969. Edson S. Johnson.
H. R. 29079. James W. Callison.
H. R. 29080. William C. Runyan.
H. R. 29125. George H. Brown.
H. R. 29235. Margaret J. Ray.
H. R. 29319. John Walker.
H. R. 29353. Patrick Rogers.
H. R. 29463. Maria Raum.
H. R. 29473. Thomas Griffin.
H. R. 29493. Mark Donnelly.
H. R. 29539. Frederick W. Burns.
H. R. 29610. Emilie C. Stork.
H. R. 29770. William F. Quackenbush.
H. R. 29776. Henry C. Koller.
H. R. 29838. John Green.

H. R. 29909. Albert L. Hall.
H. R. 29947. John S. Palmer.
H. R. 29985. George McIlwain.
H. R. 30012. William Workman.
H. R. 30019. Charles E. Burmester.
H. R. 30020. George Raworth.
H. R. 30088. Philip Spelman, alias Peter Smith.
H. R. 30216. John McCormick.
H. R. 30463. Patrick Collins.
H. R. 30544. John D. Sherburne.
H. R. 30610. Elizabeth A. Albritton.
H. R. 30661. Louis J. Daughtrey.
H. R. 30882. Samuel S. Tenney.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I move, in page 6, line 15, granting a pension to Edwin E. Valder, to strike out "twenty" and insert "thirty."

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 15, strike out "twenty" and insert "thirty," so as to read "\$30."

Mr. SULLOWAY. I do not understand which it is. Mr. Speaker, it appears from the report that this soldier was in the Army a very short time. He enlisted in February, 1865, and came out in September, 1865; and this is the rate allowed to that class of pensioners.

Mr. LATTA. I want to say that this man lives in the same town as I do. He is a very deserving man. While he may not have had as long a service in the Army as many others, I introduced the bill granting him a pension of \$30 a month, and I do not ask any more than I think he ought to have, yet the committee are going to cut it down to \$20.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. How long did he serve in the Army?

Mr. SULLOWAY. From the 20th of February, 1865, to September, 1865.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. That is a pretty good pension for that length of service, when he was not hurt in the Army.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I hope the gentleman will not press his amendment, because it is in opposition to what the committee does in that kind of a case.

Mr. LATTA. In fact, I would have felt better if the committee had rejected the pension than to put it at \$20 a month, because this man deserves more money. He is a poor man—

Mr. SULLOWAY. They all deserve more than they get—more than we can give them.

Mr. LATTA. He is a poor man, and has no income except this \$12 a month.

Mr. SULLOWAY. We have nearly doubled that.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The committee cut down men who served two years and a half to \$24.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Very often.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I have one case of that kind myself. I think it is very dangerous to undertake to override the committee.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, if we are going to enter upon a policy of overriding the recommendations of the committee, I am sure that many of us will be able to produce cases just as strong as the one of the gentleman from Nebraska. There are two constituents of mine who are carried in this bill whose cases are certainly just as strong, just as meritorious, and of much longer service than that of the gentleman's constituent. While I have no doubt that the gentleman from Nebraska has a worthy case, so have many others.

Mr. LATTA. If it is necessary to accept the recommendation of the committee, I withdraw the amendment.

The Clerk resumed and completed the reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The next business of the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 31172) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Ralph G. Tanner, late of Company F, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susanna Vernon, foster mother of James B. Heacock, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henry C. Fischer, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$6 per month.

The name of Henry Damm, Jr., late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Alexander L. Mason, late of Company F, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William J. Miley, late of Capt. Sparkman's independent company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Florida Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin J. Buckwar, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward G. Hewitt, late of Capt. Johnston's independent company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harris Dreebin, late of United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask a question of the gentleman having this bill in charge.

Mr. DRAPER. What is the gentleman's question?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, this so-called omnibus pension bill carries nine pensions. One is to an ex-sailor in the United States Navy, one to a soldier of the Seminole Indian War, one to a man who served in the Regular Army, and the other six to citizens who served in the Spanish-American War.

I have a number of cases pending before the Committee on Pensions of men and women who are worthy and deserving. I doubt not there are other Members on both sides of this Chamber who have a large number of cases of this character pending before that committee. I have no fault to find with the very excellent work done by the Committee on Invalid Pensions in behalf of the deserving ex-Federal soldiers, but I believe that the men who served in the Spanish-American War have just cause for complaint of the treatment they have received in this Congress and are receiving in this bill.

Five thousand soldiers enlisted from the State of Tennessee in the Spanish-American War, and I know of the cases of many men who are entitled to favorable consideration. The men who entered that service from the section of country that I represent, the mountain section, many of them came back from the Tropics with all kinds of tropical diseases, especially malarial poisoning, and in justice to them I can not submit to the treatment that they have been receiving at the hands of this committee without making an earnest protest on the floor of this House. In my judgment—and I base that judgment upon the number of cases reported—that committee is unfriendly to legislation of this kind. I would be remiss in my duty as the representative of the men who are appealing day after day for relief if I let this bill go through without entering my protest at this time against the neglect and the failure to appreciate the services of the men who went into the Spanish-American War. It places every Member of Congress in a very embarrassing position to be unable to give to these soldiers any satisfactory reason why their cases have not received consideration and favorable action by the Committee on Pensions.

Then I wish to enter a protest against the system under the present pension laws that only gives a Spanish-American War soldier a pension of \$6 a month, and in order to obtain that insignificant pension he must prove by the hospital records that he was either injured or contracted disease in line of duty.

A \$6 monthly pension for injury or disease is \$1.50 a week. It will not pay his physician's bill or meet his drug account, not to mention the increased cost of living. I say that it is an insult, Mr. Speaker, for this great Government to issue a pension of \$6 a month to a man who is disabled or diseased in fighting for his country.

I received a letter in this morning's mail stating that a man who enlisted from Campbell County in the Spanish-American War was assassinated last week. The assassin not only killed him but destroyed the right arm of his wife, standing by his side. That woman, according to this statement, has not a roof to cover her head and has three helpless children to support, and yet under the present pension laws there is no remedy or relief for her.

I know that a general bill meeting just such cases as that has been before the Committee on Pensions almost since the opening of this Congress. I want here and now to place the responsibility for the failure to meet such cases and to pass that general law and the failure to give relief on hundreds of pension cases pending before the committee and unreported where it properly belongs—upon the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I assent to what the gentleman says; but under the committee-discharge rule, could not he move to discharge the committee and bring it before the House?

Mr. AUSTIN. You could not secure favorable action on such a motion. I want to say to the gentleman from Tennessee that I hope when his side organizes the next Congress and appoints the Committee on Pensions you will find a Spanish-American soldier for chairman and back him up with men that have human kindness in their hearts and a sense of justice and fairness for the soldiers of the Spanish-American War.

Mr. SIMS. That will be an ideal committee, and I hope that it will be done.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill a question. What is the method of making up the reports on these cases in your committee? From reading the reports it seems to me that pensions are awarded for the most trivial causes, and the report seems to be such a mass of unintelligible medical terms that the average Member can not tell whether the soldier deserves a pension or not. I would like to see the reports written so that it would tell in plain language what is the matter with the man and whether he deserves a pension. Who makes these reports?

Mr. DRAPER. The report is made by the clerk of the committee upon the evidence submitted to the committee.

Mr. ANTHONY. I have analyzed some of the reports, and while I agree with what the gentleman from Tennessee has just stated, I say that in some cases the committee should be censured for awarding a pension on trivial causes.

I want to take special exception to the last item in the bill, which is a provision to give a pension to a man serving in the United States Navy, a coppersmith; and from reading the report I am convinced that the committee is giving him a pension on the single ground that he was afflicted with syphilis. I object to the committee pensioning any man on that ground.

Mr. DRAPER. I do not think the committee ever pensioned a man on that ground.

Mr. ANTHONY. I have read the report very carefully, and, while I am not a medical man, I will risk my judgment that the man's disability entirely comes from that cause.

[The time of Mr. ANTHONY having expired, by unanimous consent he was given five minutes more.]

Mr. SCOTT. Will my colleague state the page of the bill on which this item appears?

Mr. ANTHONY. Page 14 of the report of the bill. It is on page 3, lines 5, 6, and 7, of the bill. The report speaks of some minor disabilities, which, when analyzed, means that the man possibly had a cold and the stomach ache. The report goes on further and plainly says that he was treated for syphilis, which was not of service origin. It describes the number of disabilities plainly resulting from such trouble. I move, Mr. Speaker, that the bill be amended by striking out this pension.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TILSON). The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3 strike out lines 5, 6, and 7.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is true, as stated by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ANTHONY], that there is a record of venereal disease in this case, and I do not defend this man for that. It is further shown by the records of the department that this man was a sufferer from rheumatism, and also that the rheumatism had affected his heart, which is a natural sequence. This case was discussed somewhat in the committee, and, while it is true of this man, it might also be found that other men who are pensioned had, at some time during their lives, a disease not due to the Army service, and if the gentleman from Kansas desires to exclude every man from a pension who comes here with a record similar, I will say that there may be others who would be denied a pension.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I would not presume to criticize the medical information furnished by the gentleman, but every one of those disabilities that he mentions, such as rheumatism and other afflictions, all followed the first-mentioned disability of venereal disease, every one of them, and undoubtedly they came from that. I will ask the gentleman, as a medical expert, if they do not, in his opinion, result from that disability, and if the report does not say they followed it.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe, and medical testimony does not bear out the fact, that because a man has had venereal disease it is impossible for him to have any other disease that is not attributable to that cause.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Yes; certainly.

Mr. MANN. Did this man serve in the war?

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. He served in the Navy. He served one enlistment and was discharged; and the record, I think, shows that during his first enlistment he had contracted this disease, but was accepted for the second enlistment with this record of the disease.

Mr. MANN. While serving in the Navy?

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANN. And he performed the services for which the Government had him employed?

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANN. Does some one contend that a man who serves in the Navy and contracts venereal disease, or renders himself liable to contract a venereal disease, shall in no case receive a pension?

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. That is it exactly. I am contending that the gentleman from Kansas is mistaken when he attempts to exclude this man from the pension roll at this time for the reason that he did not contract rheumatism and heart disease.

Mr. MANN. Is not the very purpose of the special pension bill to take care of these old soldiers and sailors where they would not be taken care of in the Pension Office under existing law?

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Exactly.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], I will say that these are not old soldiers and sailors; they are young soldiers and sailors.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is shown also that this man during his first enlistment contracted this disease. He was accepted for another enlistment in the Navy and served that enlistment and then was discharged, and comes now claiming that he contracted rheumatism and disease of the heart.

Mr. MANN. I suggest to my colleague that there is one method of preventing any danger of these diseases which might be followed by the naval authorities, and only one.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. I agree with the suggestion of my colleague from Illinois that there is but one way in which these diseases can be prevented in the Army and the Navy among the men.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this man served four years in the Navy during his last enlistment and was honorably discharged. It is also shown by the records of the Navy Department that this man performed an honest service to the United States Government. There is nothing in the record that shows that he was other than a patriotic American sailor in the service of his country. I therefore hope that the gentleman will not insist upon his motion to strike this from the bill.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's committee has a rule that no pensions shall be granted unless disabilities of service origin shall be proven. Now, there are a good many meritorious bills before his committee upon which it is extremely difficult to prove service origin, and I made this point simply to point out that it was manifestly unfair and unjust not to take those which were deserving and above criticism in every particular and report out a bill of this nature when the fact is, as far as I can see and, I believe, as far as any Member of the House can see who reads the report, there is no serious disability mentioned than the questionable one that is specifically stated that it did not originate in the line of his duty. Practically every one of the disabilities follow as a result of that one primal questionable disability mentioned. Now, I have no desire to try to dictate to the committee, and I withdraw my motion after calling attention to this case.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the motion will be considered as withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following House bill with Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 28434) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, with Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore also laid before the House the following House bill with Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 28435) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the several votes by which the several bills were passed be reconsidered and that that motion lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 31237) making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the Army appropriation bill.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, pending that, I ask unanimous consent that all general debate be closed in five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that all general debate be closed in five minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman if he intends to make any statement whatever in reference to this bill.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. My thought was, Mr. Speaker, that with the consideration of the bill debate on it can take place as each item is reached. There is very little that is new in the bill. It is set out largely in the report, and I should think it would be better for the House and for all concerned in the consideration to have the debate on each proposition as it comes up.

Mr. MANN. If it be understood that on those questions which may receive consideration there will be no effort to limit such consideration—

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Not to stifle any debate or the fullest expression of opinion.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker, just a word. I have received no requests for time on this bill from colleagues on this side of the House, and I have no objection personally to the request of the gentleman from Iowa. However, I desire to have it understood that if any Member on this side of the House desires an extension of time under the five-minute rule to discuss any item in the bill there will be no objection.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. We can not make an agreement on that. I think the rule of the House has always been that where items of the bill were presented which would involve discussion there has never been any desire to cut off or have any reasonable amount of debate.

Mr. SULZER. With the understanding as expressed by the gentleman from Iowa I want to say I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 31237) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, Mr. BENNET of New York in the chair.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I have just one word to say, and that is there are a few matters in the bill which will undoubtedly produce some discussion when they are reached, and I think I can say to the committee that there is no desire on the part of the Committee on Military Affairs to cut off the freest and fullest discussion on any matter where there is a difference of opinion. It was my intention, Mr. Chairman, to make a formal speech when this bill was brought before the House, not on the bill, but on the general question of the organization of the Army and of the military defenses of this Government. I find that it is impossible for me to proceed on that this morning, and I desire to say to the House now that when the Military Academy bill comes up I shall enter upon that question as fully as I can, as a kind of farewell address to the House on the line of work I have been pursuing for some 20 years.

Now, I ask for a reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:—

Army War College: For expenses of the Army War College, being for the purchase of the necessary stationery, office, toilet, and desk furniture, textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers and periodicals, printing and binding, maps, police utensils, employment of temporary, technical, or special services, and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, including \$25 per month additional to regular compensation to chief clerk of division for superintendence of the War College Building, \$10,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in the War Department shall be detailed from the general officers of the line of the Army, and while so serving shall be an additional member of the General Staff Corps.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph, for the purpose of making an inquiry about the proviso.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The proviso is unquestionably subject to a point of order.

Mr. MANN. Of course; we all understand that.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I want to explain why it was put in. Heretofore the Chief of the Division of the Militia has been a lieutenant colonel detailed for that purpose, and has always been a member of the General Staff. When he was retired from the position by promotion to be a general officer he ceased to be a member of the General Staff. There are three divisions in the General Staff, namely, the Division of the Militia, the mobile army, and the Coast Artillery, each of them represented in the General Staff up to this time. This provision does not provide for an increase of general officers or for any increase in the expense of the Army, but under the decisions of the department now the President raised the dignity of that bureau to be presided over by a general officer, and in place of asking us to provide that the officer while so serving shall have a right to pay and allowance, they detail a man who is a general officer. He can not be a member of the General Staff unless a provision of this kind is put in, and he should be a member.

Mr. MANN. Do I understand from the statement of the gentleman that a general officer detailed in charge, under this provision of the law, can not be a member of the General Staff?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No; the General Staff has one general officer who is Chief of the General Staff and one general officer who is assistant to the chief.

Mr. MANN. How has it been in the past?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. In the past the officer in charge of the Bureau of the Militia was a lieutenant colonel and also a member of the General Staff.

Mr. MANN. He is a general officer, is he not?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No; he is a field officer. A field officer is a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, or a major. Line officers are captains and lieutenants. The general officers are brigadier and major generals. Now, until he was made a brigadier general the Chief of the Bureau of the Militia was a member of the General Staff under the law, because you detailed a colonel for the purpose, but you could not put in charge of that a general officer and make him a member of the General Staff unless the law provides for his being a member.

Mr. MANN. Was there any trouble when a lieutenant colonel was at the head of this division?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. None at all.

Mr. MANN. Why, then, do you wish to say a lieutenant colonel hereafter can not be appointed in charge of the division?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Because there was no limitation as to the rank.

Mr. MANN. There is in this proviso?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. There is; but they could put a general officer in before if they wanted to do so.

Mr. MANN. What is the purpose of saying now that no one but a general officer can be appointed, when up to this time it was a field officer that was appointed and who has given satisfactory service?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. In my estimation the importance of the detail is enough to justify a general officer in charge of that bureau, and I think it will forestall any effort that will ever be made to fill that place from the line when detailed to serve on the staff. Now, there is a proposition, the gentleman probably knows, very earnestly urged, to continue the filling of the places in the line to include those who serve by detail in the General Staff, and that would not apply to a general officer.

Mr. MANN. It was strongly urged, but it never yet has been favorably considered by Congress.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. All the other staff corps are detailed corps, but the law provides that when a man is detailed in any of the staff corps his place in the line is filled, so that it takes two officers in place of one.

Mr. MANN. Do these brigadier generals have nothing to do, themselves, ordinarily? The gentleman seems to assume that the field officers—

Mr. HULL of Iowa. My judgment is that you can better spare a brigadier general for this purpose than you can a colonel or lieutenant colonel.

Mr. MANN. Is it the judgment of the gentleman that when you do that, restricting the class of officers who can be selected for this, that that is in the interests of the service?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I should say so, for this reason, that this is a great bureau now and is going to become a greater one.

Mr. MANN. I agree with the gentleman about that.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. In my judgment, a man that has reached the position of the rank of a brigadier general should be at least as good, if not better, than any man below that grade.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman knows that that is a violent assumption. Brigadier generals are appointed largely on account of influence, not altogether, by any means, on account of merit. It often happens that a colonel or lieutenant colonel would make a far better head of a bureau than a general officer.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. That is one of the great divisions of the General Staff.

Mr. MANN. I am not disposed to put my judgment against that of the gentleman and his committee.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The head of this bureau should be a general officer, and he should be a member of the General Staff.

Mr. MANN. I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of having a letter read from the Secretary of War. This provision was put in at the request of the Secretary. The communication is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 2, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the following amendment be made to the Army appropriation bill, immediately after the item for the Army War College, namely:

"Provided, That hereafter the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in the War Department shall be detailed from the general officers of the line of the Army, and while so serving shall be an additional member of the General Staff Corps."

The purpose of this amendment is to raise the Division of Militia Affairs to the position of dignity of the Mobile Army Division and the Coast Artillery Division of the General Staff, each of which is now headed by a general officer. The Chief of Coast Artillery is by law an additional member of the General Staff Corps, and it is thought that the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs should be the same.

This amendment does not increase the number of general officers, nor does it in any way entail any additional expenditure of funds.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON, Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

The Clerk read as follows:

United States service schools: To provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the Staff College (including the Army School of the Line, Army Field Engineer School, and the Army Signal School) at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kans., by the purchase of textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, the purchase of modern instruments and material for theoretical and practical instruction and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, to be allotted in such proportions as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be for the best interests of the military service, \$25,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the paragraph. I would like to inquire of the gentleman in charge of the bill how many Army schools there are now in the country.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Well, counting the regimental schools, there are a great many of them.

Mr. MANN. Excluding the regimental schools.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. There is one at Fort Riley, one at the engineer barracks, one at Leavenworth, and one at Fort Monroe, the large school.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman has not named any of the schools that are in Washington, certainly. How many are there in Washington?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I know of only the War College and the Engineer School in Washington.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman knows of the Medical School, of course?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. That Medical School is simply a preparatory school for those who have passed their preliminary examinations for entrance to the Medical Corps, and Congress is not called upon to appropriate for it.

Mr. MANN. That is a school, and quite a large school.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. There is no appropriation for it; it is merely carried on by the Medical Department, without asking anything from Congress.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman mean to say that it is carried on without any expense to the Government?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. They have a library there, which is an expense. They have quarters in a building that the Government owns, but it is not on the same scale of appropriations which these others are, and does not require special appropriations.

Mr. MANN. I notice an Engineer School for young Army officers. Where is that school?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I think it is at Fort Leavenworth. They are already teaching young officers engineering at that school.

Mr. MANN. In another place in the bill I notice a provision is made for the appointment of civilian instructors in these schools.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Not in this school.

Mr. MANN. Well, I did not say in this school—these schools.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. They provide in one place for certain officers to attend school and the Government to pay the tuition; but I will also say to the gentleman, in the showing before the committee we found that officers were often paying their own expenses. Officers of the engineer schools go to these special schools awhile, and it broadens the ability of these officers to teach what is necessary to be taught in the Army schools. They go to the best of the schools and come back and give the benefit of their information to the schools for officers of the Army.

Mr. MANN. Who attend these schools?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Which schools?

Mr. MANN. Any of them.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The officers of the Army.

Mr. MANN. Well, I understand that; but not all of the officers.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No; it is by selection.

Mr. MANN. Those who want to go?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I will say to the gentleman, in my judgment there are a great many more officers attending school than is necessary. The best school for an officer is with troops.

Mr. MANN. Well, I do not know; but I am inclined to think they ought all to go.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I will not discuss that question at this time. When the Military Academy bill is up I propose to do so. I think probably that there has been a little extreme practice in the efforts of making officers go to school, but I believe that these schools are exceedingly important, and that the class of officers that want to go to schools and the officers that are paid for that line of work in the Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry get the best instruction that can possibly be given.

Mr. MANN. I fully agree with the gentleman. I am not disposed to criticize the organization of the schools, although I believe that some of the Army officers do decidedly criticize those schools. The fact is, we attempt to educate a boy at West Point in four years, and to give him an academy education, a college education, and a post-graduate education in four years' time. We attempt to do there in four years what an ordinary boy will do with four years in the high school, four years in college, and four years in a medical or law school. Of course it can not be done, because human nature is not built that way, and these schools may be necessary. I asked the question because I thought we ought to know something about the organization of them.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. If the gentleman will look at page 301 of the hearings—

Mr. MANN. I will withdraw the point of order, however.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Then I will withdraw the reading.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Signal Service of the Army: For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, as follows: Purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraphs, signal equipments and stores, binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and other necessary instruments, including necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges; war balloons; telephone apparatus (exclusive of exchange service) and maintenance of the same; electrical installations and maintenance at military posts; fire control and direction apparatus and material for Field Artillery; maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines and cables, including salaries of civilian employees, supplies, and general repairs, and other expenses connected with the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army by telegraph or otherwise, \$250,000.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, in line 13, after the word "balloons," I move to insert "and aeroplanes."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 13, after "balloons," insert "and aeroplanes."

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I think that is subject to a point of order, but I shall not raise it.

Mr. SULZER. I think it important. It should be adopted. We should take advantage of the progress being made in flying machines as agencies in war.

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system: For defraying the cost of such extensions and betterments of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system as may be approved by the Secretary of War, to be available until the close of the fiscal year 1913 from the receipts of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system that have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, the extent of such extensions and the cost thereof to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of War, \$125,000.

Mr. GOULDEN. I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of securing some information from the gentleman in

charge of the bill. I would like to ask why the limit of time is placed at 1913.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. In that country, if you limit it simply to the ordinary appropriation, the long winters make it impossible for them to get the work done in the one year. Now, this is an increase over the amount of the first estimate, but there was a supplemental estimate asking for \$50,000 more for the purpose of building two stations to connect the wireless system of Alaska with the islands where they are protecting the seals.

Mr. GOULDEN. An increase, then, of \$50,000?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes; over the estimates in the book, but not over the supplemental estimates. The estimate is for the construction and equipment of two wireless telegraph stations on the Pribilof Islands in Unalaska. The hearings show that they are necessary in order to keep in touch with the revenue cutters that are up there to protect the seals in the islands.

Mr. GOULDEN. As I understand it, the committee are unanimously in favor of this addition of \$50,000, believing it to be necessary.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. GOULDEN. From your examination of the facts?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. GOULDEN. What amount was covered into the Treasury of the United States from this last year?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. A much larger amount than we appropriate. I do not know the exact amount.

Mr. GOULDEN. You speak of the amount covered into Treasury of the United States. I wondered how much had been covered in.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Our receipts from the Alaska cable are much larger than the amount we appropriate here.

Mr. GOULDEN. So then there is really no money taken from the Treasury of the United States, over and above the receipts?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It really takes it out, because the law provides that all that money shall be covered in, but this paid out of the receipts.

Mr. GOULDEN. It is a self-supporting proposition.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I want to be entirely frank with the House. It is a self-supporting proposition if you exclude the salaries of the officers and pay of enlisted men of the Signal Corps. It is not self-supporting if you include them. Of course we would pay the salaries of the officers and the enlisted men of the Signal Corps for some other work if they were not doing that. The total expense outside of the salaries is not as much as the total receipts.

Mr. GOULDEN. You would be obliged to pay the salaries of the Signal Corps officers and enlisted men anyway.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. GOULDEN. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the motion of the gentleman from New York to strike out the last word. We have had bills pending before us at different times—I am not sure but that we passed one recently; if not, it is on the calendar—to permit Government employees to take out a patent on articles which are used by the Government and bring suit against the Government in the Court of Claims. In this office of the Chief Signal Officer there is now an officer, Maj. Squiers, who, according to newspaper reports, has recently made a discovery of immense value to the telephone service of the world, a discovery which will enable them to use one telephone wire for the transmission of a number of messages at the same time in different directions. So that, while now one wire can only be used for one conversation, under this process it may be so arranged that one wire can be used for the purpose of carrying on a conversation between several people at the same time.

A patent has been applied for by Maj. Squiers for the benefit of the people and for no benefit to himself, he taking the position that as he is an employee of the Government and has made this discovery of great value while in the service of the Government, the people are entitled to the benefit of it without the payment of royalties or extra expenses, as would be the case if it were a monopoly. This is such a rare instance of abnegation of self-interest that it is at least of instruction and value to us in the consideration of these things, showing the breadth of mind of Maj. Squiers, and I think it is worthy of being made note of in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

For pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits, \$15,619,662.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to call attention to the fact that this appropriation will not be sufficient to pay the enlisted men of the Army in the event that the Army is kept up to the number of men

authorized by law. I do not propose to move to amend the appropriation by increasing it, but I want to call attention to the fact that in the next Congress it will be necessary to provide for the deficiency which will be created.

I understand, and, in fact, the Paymaster General says in the hearing that he was ordered to curtail or cut down this estimate regardless of the number of men who are to be provided for during the fiscal year to which this bill applies.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAY. Certainly.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Last year the appropriation was \$16,227,000.

Mr. HAY. Yes.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Now the Army is as large as it was at that time?

Mr. HAY. It is not always the same; it varies from year to year.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Practically the same?

Mr. HAY. It is now 83,000, and it can be 87,000 under the law.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. The gentleman's contention is that reducing the appropriation for enlisted men will involve a deficiency.

Mr. HAY. Yes; and I simply want to call attention to it so that when the deficiency comes it will be understood that it was created purposely, apparently, and for what purpose the gentleman can infer as well as I.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Does the gentleman think that they will not reduce the number of men in the Army?

Mr. HAY. I do not think the number will be reduced. I understand that they are actively recruiting now.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. And if only this amount is appropriated the gentleman thinks that they will come to Congress and ask for a deficiency appropriation?

Mr. HAY. Undoubtedly; you have to pay the enlisted men.

Mr. MANN. This appropriation is only \$600,000 less than it was last year, and that does not mean a great decrease in the number of men.

Mr. HAY. It is \$1,055,000 less than the estimate originally made.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman understand that under the operation of the Smith amendment all the departments have to cut their estimates?

Mr. HAY. I do not understand that they have to cut them below what they actually need.

Mr. MANN. No; but next year, if there is a deficiency estimate, the President again will have to have the estimates brought within the estimated revenue or else recommend to Congress a method of raising additional money.

Mr. HAY. The gentleman from Illinois knows that this is an item which can be ascertained very nearly because we know the number of men in the Army and we know what the pay is. I do not see any economy in cutting the item below what it is almost certain is going to be required to pay these men during the fiscal year for which this money is appropriated.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Will not my colleague admit this: That the President has it in his power to cut the Army down to the number estimated for; and have we not the right to assume, in the preliminary stage at least, that where he has directed that only so many will be provided for, that the Army will be kept within the limits he himself has prescribed?

Mr. HAY. I admit that the President has the power to limit the number of men in the Army. I believe the minimum is 57,000, but I do not believe that any effort is going to be made to place the number of men in the Army at a less number than is now in the Army, and the gentleman knows that they are now actively recruiting the Army.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Oh, yes; and I know, further, that some 30,000 men will go out within the next year, and the number of recruits to take their places can be regulated by the President.

Mr. HAY. Those men's places will be taken by others.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Possibly; but the President can limit the number, whenever it gets to a certain point, between now and the 30th of June, when a large number of men will go out, recruiting can be stopped.

Mr. HAY. And a large number are coming in.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Certainly; but the President can fix it so that by the 30th of June, knowing the number that will go out in the next fiscal year, he can so arrange that there will be no men in the Army beyond those appropriated for, if he desires.

Mr. HAY. He can do it; but he never has done it; and there is a deficiency exists this year.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes; but the committee itself helped to make the deficiency this year. This year the President has made the amount we appropriated less.

Mr. HAY. He did the same thing last year.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Not to such an extent.

[The time of Mr. HAY having expired, by unanimous consent he was granted five minutes more.]

Mr. HAY. He did that last year to the extent of creating a deficiency.

Mr. MANN. I desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Virginia to the report of the Secretary of War, which may have a bearing on this. He says in his report, on page 7:

While there was a decrease in the permanently enlisted strength of the Army, there was a still larger decrease in the actual enlisted strength of the Army, which was 10,084 short of the authorized strength on October 15, 1910, as against a shortage of 7,807 on October 15, 1909.

Mr. HAY. I do not think that bears on what I am trying to get at.

Mr. MANN. That bears on the question of whether they are trying to make a great effort to keep the enlisted force up to the authorized number, when they report that the number of enlisted men in the Army is now 10,000 less than the authorized number.

Mr. HAY. But that report was made last September.

Mr. MANN. Well, I say now, and I mean now. Presumably it is the same now as then. They were recruiting then, as now.

Mr. HAY. They were not as actively as they are now. In the hearings Gen. Whipple, the Paymaster General, said, in answer to a question as to whether recruiting was active or not:

It is very active. The Adjutant General informed me that they have opened all the substations, and they are trying to recruit the Army up to its authorized strength.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman will also notice the Secretary of War reported in reference to the previous statement which I have read—

It is accounted for—

That is, the reduction—

by the reduction of the total enlisted strength of the Army, which shall not exceed 80,000, including the Hospital Corps and Philippine Scouts, as ordered by the President for the fiscal year 1911, in order to keep the expenditure on account of enlisted men within the appropriations available for that purpose.

Now, whether that was actually done or not, or whether the number was kept within the appropriations, I do not know, but evidently it was the intent on the part of the President to keep the number of enlisted men within the appropriations made by Congress. And if that be the intent, believing myself that we do not require such a very large army, I am in favor of not increasing the appropriation or pay of enlisted men beyond the estimates—

Mr. HAY. I hope the gentleman will not understand me as desiring to increase the appropriation beyond the estimates.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman very properly called attention to some difficulty that might arise to perplex the next chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and the next chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to say a few words, supplementing what has been said by my colleague on the committee [Mr. HAY] with reference to these cuts in the bill and the probable result. As he indicated in his remarks, last year, when the appropriation bill for the support of the Army was pending, attention was called to the fact by myself and by other Representatives, I think, that certain necessary items had been inadequately provided for, that deficiencies were certain. I regret to say that it looked then that deficiencies were being deliberately undertaken, as it now looks like deficiencies are again being deliberately undertaken. As bearing upon that, I want to read a few lines from the testimony of the Commissary General, Gen. Sharpe, before the committee. The chairman was asking him about the authorized strength of the Army, upon which his estimates were based. The general said:

We estimated for 87,093—the strength established by the Secretary of War. We were directed to make that estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your original estimate?

Gen. SHARPE. It was for that amount, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For the amount you have in the bill here?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. The original amount was for \$9,567,000. The estimate was ordered to be reduced by \$534,000. And to make the reduction I had to reduce the cost of the ration to 21.87 cents.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Were you figuring on a possible lowering of prices of the supplies you had to buy?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. I was ordered to make the reduction, and that is the only way I could do it—by taking the number of men, which is fixed, and reducing the total of the bill by reducing the cost of the ration.

Mr. HAY. How much had you intended to pay for the ration?

Gen. SHARPE. We estimated it at 23 cents.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What was it last year?

Gen. SHARPE. It was 20.97 last year; that was in the bill we submitted.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What was the actual cost of the ration?

Gen. SHARPE. To-day, in the United States, it is 23.34.

He had under orders arbitrarily reduced the cost of the ration to 21.87, when he knew that it would cost 23.34. Now, if that is not deliberately providing for a deficiency, I do not know what it is. I have no doubt that the administration is anxious to economize, and I am anxious to help it, but it seems to me it ought to be reasonably done. Last year, as the chairman of the committee will remember, we had not actually provided in the bill enough money to feed the soldiers according to the law and established regulations of the Army, and this year it appears we are going to commit the same blunder. Now, as I said, I am for economy, but I want it done reasonably. We have to feed the soldiers according to a certain standard, and it seems the House has not the courage to make the proper appropriation. It ought not to deliberately put over to another House that is to follow it the duty of making appropriations that clearly should be made at this session of Congress. The law demands a certain amount for pay and the regulations establish a certain standard of food for the Army. It will cost a lot of money, a part of which will have to be provided in deficiencies in the Sixty-second Congress.

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the number of enlisted men whose terms expire who reenlist in the Army?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. About one-third of the Army goes out every year.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Will the gentleman tell us about what proportion of those, in his experience in the last 10 years, reenlist?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I can not.

Mr. GOULDEN. About one-half of them?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. About 20 per cent reenlist, I should say, as a guess.

Mr. GOULDEN. Will the gentleman tell us if there are sufficient inducements offered these men to reenlist by increase of pay?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I think the increased pay does induce men to reenlist, although I do not believe that the original enlistment is affected by the pay at all; the men simply enlist. I think men make up their minds to enlist in the Army, and the consideration of the pay does not enter into it; but they enlist.

Mr. GOULDEN. Does the chairman of the committee, in whom I have the greatest confidence, based on experience, think there is sufficient inducement offered to the men whom we have trained, to reenlist?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. If the gentleman will remember, the law we passed specifically gives larger inducements for reenlistment up to and including the third enlistment. And I want to say to the gentleman that the present Chief of Staff would like to have the term of enlistment cut down to two years and not let them reenlist at all, on the ground that many would be educated and go out to the great body of the people. I do not agree with him on that at all.

Mr. GOULDEN. Neither do I.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I think we ought to keep the best of them as long as we can, because you do not get the benefit of them when they go out, and you do not make a first-class soldier in two years. The best army that ever was marshaled under any flag, if the House will indulge me, was the Regular Army, ready to fight, when we had our War with Spain, and nearly all those men were old soldiers. I talked with the military attachés of different nations who saw the Army when it landed in Cuba, and they told me, without exception that, man for man, there was no such an army any place else in the world.

Mr. GOULDEN. I agree with the chairman of the committee in that matter. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

For pay of retired officers on active service, \$50,400.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The other day we had a discussion in the House, which was unfortunately cut off before it was through, in reference to creating a retired list for school-teachers in Washington. There are about 1,775, I believe, school-teachers in Washington, and it was stated on the floor of the House in the discussion then that probably \$30,000, or \$40,000 at the outside, would be the total amount of the present pay for the retired teachers. And the statement was intimated, if not made, by the gentlemen advocating the bill, that if a retired list was created there would be very few school-teachers upon it, and it would require a very small amount of money to pay them, although the proposition in that bill was to retire school-teachers at an age much below the age prescribed for the retirement of officers in the Army.

For a great many years after the Government was instituted retired pay was unknown. I believe the retired pay in the Army is not over 60 years old.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It came after or during the Civil War.

Mr. MANN. It came after the Civil War, and, therefore, is less than 60 years of age. Of course, it has reached the period of time when it would reach its maximum if you take as a basis the present number of officers in the Regular Army. There are now about one-quarter as many, or over one-fifth as many, retired officers in the Regular Army as there are officers in the active service, and the total number of officers on active service is less than 5,000. There will soon be 2,000 school-teachers in Washington, and while the pay is not the same, still the retired officers now not in active service receive an appropriation in this bill of \$3,362,850, with active officers of less than 5,000. There are in the employ of the Government of the United States over 100,000 persons, and, if you count everybody, nearly 300,000. If it costs \$3,000,000 to retire officers in a service that has less than 5,000 employees in active service, how much would it cost to provide a retired force for the 300,000 employees? Of course, they do not receive the average rate of pay, and yet it is perfectly certain that if the Government undertakes to provide a retired list for every branch of the service at the high rate of pay of three-quarters of active pay, as is now provided in the Army, it means an immense increase in the appropriations of the Government.

I make these remarks because all of the Members of Congress who have territory on the seacoasts or the lake coasts—and many who have not—have been earnestly urged to implore Mr. MANN and other Members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to report favorably a bill creating a retired force, and providing for longevity pay in the Life-Saving Service. And I may say that this morning the committee, having considered this whole matter three years ago and having then reported to Congress a bill increasing the pay of the Life-Saving Service in all of its branches, and providing for two years' pay to the dependents of those who died or were killed in the service, declined to take up for consideration at this time, at least, the bill providing for retired pay and longevity pay in the Life-Saving Service. And I wish that, on account of that assurance, some other committees of Congress would have equal courage.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Would not the gentleman, however, concede—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has expired.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I ask that he may have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not regard the Life-Saving Service as away beyond that of ordinary clerical work, in this, that the men do risk their lives and their health in the performance of their duties.

Mr. MANN. Undoubtedly.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. So the arguments in favor of the retired list for that service are in strength and cogency away beyond anything which may be urged for a civil retired list.

Mr. MANN. Well, Mr. Chairman, you can draw a distinction without any trouble between the Army and clerical service, but you can not draw a line anywhere satisfactorily between the case of men in two services that can be named. The Life-Saving Service is no more dangerous than the Railway Mail Service. It is claimed it is less dangerous in the Lighthouse Service, and certainly is not any less dangerous than the service of the deputy marshals in some parts of the country. If you go on increasing these services with another, just about the same, in the course of this progression you will come in the end to the clerical service. The other day, in discussing these school-teachers' retirement fund, I said I had about reached the point where I am in favor of a civil pension list, for a proper amount, under proper restriction, but not for a retirement list based upon three-fourths of the pay, either paid out of the General Treasury or presumed to be paid by abstracting money from the ordinary pay of the officials.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I understood you to say that two years ago your committee increased the pay of the Life-Saving Service.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The Revenue-Cutter Service.

Mr. MANN. No; the Life-Saving Service. It was three years ago.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You increased the pay of the Life-Saving Service. Was there pending at that time, or had they begun at that time, the movement for retired pay of the Life-Saving Service?

Mr. MANN. The same propositions that are now pending before Congress were then pending before the committee. We

had a special message from President Roosevelt and communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service on exactly the same proposition that is now in the committee. I want to say that I failed to agree with the committee. I was rather inclined to favor retirement for the Life-Saving Service at that time; but the committee reported a bill increasing the pay of the superintendents of the Life-Saving Service \$200 a year, the pay of the keepers \$100 a year, chief surfman \$5 a month, and in addition to that provided a commutation of rations for all of them 30 cents a day—almost \$10 a month.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Had you some understanding that they would then yield the demand for the retired pay?

Mr. MANN. It was the express understanding at the time that that was to cover substantially the idea of retired pay by providing for an increase in the actual pay.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Has it been suggested that you should make any modification of this measure in order that you can go back to the old scale and have that as a basis of retired pay?

Mr. MANN. I want to say that it has not. But if it has it has missed my eyes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It has not come under your observation?

Mr. NORRIS. Has the agitation for retired pay of the Life-Saving Service ceased?

Mr. MANN. I will not say a lobby, but a large delegation is in Washington now upon that very subject.

Mr. NORRIS. I am referring to the Life-Saving Service, where you had increased their pay with that implied understanding.

Mr. MANN. There is a large delegation in the city now, and has been for some days, urging retired and longevity pay for the Life-Saving Service.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has said regarding the defeat of the bill to retire and pension the deserving men in the Life-Saving Service is a matter of much surprise to me, and I doubt not that it will be to others. The bill to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service, to which he has made reference, is one in which I take a very deep interest, and I regret to learn from the remarks of the gentleman that he has succeeded in defeating it, or at all events in delaying it in the committee over which he presides. The bill has passed the Senate and provides two distinct propositions: First, to create a retired list for superintendents of life-saving districts, keepers of life-saving stations, and members of life-saving crews, constituting the field force of the service; and, second, to provide a graduated scale of increase in compensation for the same officers and men, based on length of service. The bill is a commendable one, and there should be no opposition to it.

After a careful examination into the nature, value, and present condition of the Life-Saving Service, and of the probable effects of the proposed legislation, I believe the proposition merited approval, and I had indulged the hope of its adoption ere this session of Congress adjourned. For years I have been in favor of legislation along these lines, and I introduced in the House a similar bill to the one which passed the Senate, and was anxiously awaiting favorable action from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. There are no more worthy men in the Government service than our heroic life-savers. Their bill is just and should be passed.

The bill passed in the Senate and identical to the bill introduced by me is not very long, and I now send it to the Clerk's desk and ask to have it read in my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 30892) to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service.

Be it enacted, etc., That a retired list of the following-named officers and surfmen of the Life-Saving Service of the United States, namely, superintendents of life-saving districts, keepers of life-saving stations, and members of life-saving crews, is hereby created, and officers and surfmen placed upon the retired list shall receive thereafter 75 per cent of the compensation of the grade held by them at date of retirement.

SEC. 2. That when any superintendent of a life-saving district, keeper of a life-saving station, or member of a life-saving crew in the Life-Saving Service has served 30 years in said service he may, upon his own application, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be placed on the retired list; when any superintendent of a life-saving district, keeper of a life-saving station, or member of a life-saving crew is 64 years of age he shall be placed on the retired list by the Secretary of the Treasury; and when any superintendent of a life-saving district, keeper of a life-saving station, or member of a life-saving crew has become incapable of performing the duties of his position he shall be either placed on the retired list or dropped from the service by the Secretary of the Treasury, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time assemble a Life-Saving Service retiring board, composed of one superintendent of a life-saving district, one assistant inspector in the Life-Saving Service, and one medical officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon such officers and surfmen of the Life-Saving Service as may be ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to appear before it; and the mem-

bers of said board shall be sworn in every case to discharge their duties honestly and impartially, and such board shall inquire into and determine the facts touching the nature and occasion of the disability of any officer or surfman who appears to be incapable of performing the duties of his position, and shall have such powers as may be necessary for the purpose; and when the board finds an officer or surfman incapacitated for active service it shall also find and report the cause which, in its judgment, has produced the incapacity, whether such cause is an incident of service, whether due to his own vicious habits, the infirmities of age, or physical or mental disability. The proceedings and decisions of the board shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval or disapproval.

SEC. 4. That when the board finds that an officer or surfman is incapacitated for active service and that his incapacity is the result of an incident of service or is due to the infirmities of age or physical or mental disability, and not to his own vicious habits, and such decision is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the officer or surfman shall be placed on the retired list: *Provided*, That no person shall receive for the same time retired pay and the extra pay allowed to keepers and surfman by section 7 of the act approved May 4, 1882. Officers and surfmen thus retired may be assigned to such duties as they may be able to perform, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and when so employed shall receive the full pay of their respective grades.

SEC. 5. That when a board finds an officer or surfman is incapacitated for active service and that such incapacity is the result of his own vicious habits and not due to any incident of service, and its decision shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the officer or surfman shall be dropped from the service.

SEC. 6. That all superintendents of life-saving districts, keepers of life-saving stations, and surfmen in the Life-Saving Service of the United States shall receive 10 per cent increase of pay for every five years of service in said Life-Saving Service, such increase not to exceed 40 per cent of the pay of their rank or grade: *Provided*, That in computing length of service of surfmen, each and every active season at stations which are not opened and manned during the entire year shall be considered as one year's service.

SEC. 7. That all laws inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, the measure just read speaks for itself, and I believe the overwhelming sentiment of the country is in favor of the bill, or some legislation along those lines, to retire on a pension when old the deserving men in our Life-Saving Service.

The record will show the lives and the property which have been saved during the past years by the Life-Saving Service. These brave men have saved hundreds of lives and millions and millions of dollars' worth of property. If any class of men in the public employ deserve favorable consideration, the life-savers do, and for one I can not allow this opportunity to pass without taking issue with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and again voicing my regret that through his agency the committee of which he is the chairman has refused to report the bill for these worthy people.

The Life-Saving Service of the United States is not an expensive service. It pays for itself a thousandfold every year. The figures in the Treasury Department will demonstrate the accuracy of that statement.

The pay of the men in the Life-Saving Service is very meager. Only a small proportion of the surfmen can ever reach a keepership with a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and the number of district superintendents is so small that a surfman's prospects of attaining to this grade are negligible. The only increase of pay provided by existing law in the grade of surfman, above which a vast majority of the men, however well qualified, can never hope to rise, is the extra \$5 per month paid to the No. 1 man in each crew, and even this must be inevitably surrendered as old age approaches to younger and more active men. Obviously, the outlook for a man of mature years, who considers the service from the standpoint of a life profession, is not such as to encourage the enlistment of energetic and ambitious men. It appeals rather to such as will accept temporary employment until they can secure something better, and who will leave at the first opportunity.

A definite increase at the end of each period of five years, placing a premium upon experience and continuance in the service, and recognizing the inequality necessarily existing between the veteran and the inexperienced beginner, added to the eventual possibility of promotion, however slight and uncertain, to the position of keeper and, in exceptional cases, to that of district superintendent, would prove a great stimulus to the enlistment of the best men along the coast, and enable the service to make the entrance qualifications such as to exclude the less desirable class of men. With the introduction of modern power propulsion in our lifeboats and other recent improvements in equipment and apparatus, which have added vastly to the scope and efficiency of the service, it is highly important also to secure and retain the best men that can be found to operate the stations and to take proper care of the more complicated appliances.

The enactment of the bill is desirable in another aspect. Previous to the act of March 26, 1908, the service had fallen into a condition of decadence and serious embarrassment, on account of the difficulty in obtaining suitable men to fill the increasing number of vacancies and the leaving in great num-

bers of the best men to accept less hazardous and more remunerative employment. So serious had the situation become that the President made it the subject of a special message to Congress, which was followed by the passage of the act mentioned. This resulted in a material improvement, so that a sufficient number of applications were secured to fill the vacancies as they occurred, but that did not in any sense meet the actual needs of the service.

The life-saver's course of life is very similar to that of the soldier and naval sailor. He is enlisted for a specified term of service after a rigid physical examination, to which is added a professional one not required of the soldier and sailor, is subject to rigid discipline, to constant guard duty, the performance of daily drills, and, when occasion requires, to do battle. The nightly patrol of the life-saver, however, involving long, difficult, and wearisome marches in all conditions of weather, is one of especial hardship and exposure, which finds no parallel in the corresponding duty of the soldier and sailor.

In my opinion, the men engaged in the Life-Saving Service are employed in an especially hazardous undertaking. It is the most strictly nonpartisan service under the Government, being definitely removed from the field of political patronage, and the duties of its employees are of an unusually arduous and dangerous nature. The risk of death, injury, and disease incurred by the life-saver is not less than that of the soldier or naval sailor. If his service is less dangerous in time of war, it is much more so in time of peace, which is the generally prevailing condition, that has been interrupted but four times in our national history. Extra hazard, therefore, is incurred by the soldier and naval sailor only at intervals of many years, while the perils of the life-saver run through the entire period of peace as well as war. Every enlistment of the life-saver is entered with the certainty of exposure to extraordinary danger, while the vast majority of those who enlist in the Army or Navy do so with scarcely a prospect of incurring the dangers of war.

In time of conflict the life-saving stations are admirably adapted for military outposts. This fact was so apparent at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War that, upon the request and recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, Congress passed a special act directing that the stations upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts be kept open and manned for active service during the months of June and July, when otherwise they would have been closed, for the sole purpose of cooperating with the Navy. They performed the principal part of the Naval Coast Signal Service throughout the campaign, and, according to the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Signal Service, rendered aid of great importance by advising the Navy Department of the movements of vessels by means of the service telephone lines, which are connected with the general telegraph systems of the country.

The men in the Life-Saving Service spend the best years of their manhood working to save life and property and only receive a mere pittance for the duties they perform. Their pay is inadequate. They should receive more compensation. They can not possibly save anything. I suppose nearly all of them have families. They must feed, clothe, and educate their children. With the high cost of living, they can not save anything for old age out of the very small pay they now receive. What are we going to do with these deserving men when they become 60 or 70 years of age? Are we going to turn them out on a cold world to the mercy of charity? It is inhuman and disgraceful for Congress to take that unjust position. We should provide for these brave men in their old age. We should hold out to them the hope that if they are courageous and faithful in the performance of their every duty, if they are willing upon occasion to hazard their lives, that they shall be provided for in their sere and yellow leaf. That is the manly position for the representatives of this Government to take in regard to the men in the Life-Saving Service.

Notwithstanding the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois, I predict that the day is not far distant when the Congress will be compelled by public opinion to pass a bill for the retirement on pension of the men who have grown gray in the Life-Saving Service. The defeat of this beneficent legislation is in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the Members of Congress, and in my judgment contrary to the overwhelming public sentiment of the thinking people of this country. No intelligent taxpayer in the country opposes the bill for the Life-Saving Service. It is not economy. What the taxpayers want is economy in some of the great appropriation bills which provide for the expenditure of millions and millions of dollars for things that may not be necessary.

I believe that a great many things for which we are appropriating the taxpayers' money are absolutely worthless, and I

have denounced, in these matters, the waste of the people's money over and over again on the floor of this House, and will continue to denounce appropriations of that kind; but when it comes to a small appropriation for a worthy cause, for honest, deserving, and patriotic citizens, some of whom spend the best years of their lives in doing a hazardous work for humanity, my heart goes out to them, and I regret that there are Members of Congress who continually rise up and cry "Economy" to defeat commendable bills.

Mr. TILSON. May I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. SULZER. I will yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. TILSON. We have a great appropriation bill here now under consideration. We hope the gentleman does not refer to this bill, but we should like to have him be a little more specific, and name some of these large appropriations that are useless.

Mr. SULZER. If the gentleman had been here, attending to his duty, he would have heard from me several speeches recently in which I have cited specific instances. Of course I have not time now to go over all that again, but I refer my friend to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I repeat that it is false economy—penny-wise and pound-foolish economy—to defeat this important legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service, one of the most deserving, one of the most important, and one of the most necessary branches of the Federal service. Its great work speaks for itself. It needs no eulogy. It simply pleads for justice and fair play at the hands of the Congress. In Germany, France, Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, I am informed, laws of this character are on the statute books. Why are we behind the times? This is the most expensive government on earth, all things considered, and it is so to a large extent on account of the fact that we try to save at the "spigot and lose at the bung."

We appropriate with a rush millions of dollars for things often useless and unnecessary, but when it comes to appropriating a little money for merit, for justice, for a worthy cause, and for the good of humanity some one—shortsighted and parsimonious—always gets up and objects in the name of "economy." Away with that kind of false economy. I denounce it as beneath the dignity of Congress and against the progress of the great Republic. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, just a few words more and I shall conclude. I want to read a letter in support of what I have said from the Maritime Association of the Port of New York. The letter is as follows:

MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK,
December 16, 1910.

HON. WILLIAM SULZER,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in transmitting herewith resolution unanimously adopted by the board of directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York at a regular monthly meeting, held on the 14th instant, viz:

"Whereas the maintenance of the Life-Saving Service at a high standard of efficiency is of the utmost importance to our shipping interests; and

"Whereas there is now pending before Congress a bill (S. 5677) to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service, which provides a system of retirement insuring compensation to those who may become incapacitated through injury, disease, or by reason of age, and for a graduated scale of increase in compensation based on length of service, which measure, it is thought, if enacted into law, would result in maintaining the Life-Saving Service at the high standard which has caused it to be universally recognized as the leading institution of its kind in the world; and

"Whereas said bill at the last session of Congress passed the Senate unanimously and is now pending in the House of Representatives: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Maritime Association of the Port of New York strongly urges upon the House of Representatives the passage of Senate bill 5677, to the end that the services of these heroic men may be fittingly rewarded; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Members of Congress from the State of New York and to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce."

We sincerely trust that you will give the above your careful consideration, and, thanking you in anticipation, we remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

C. R. NORMAN, President.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. I believe that all the membership of this House who know the generosity of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER] would like to know what bill carrying an appropriation he has opposed.

Mr. SULZER. I opposed the public-buildings bill carrying \$21,000,000. I opposed the river and harbor bill carrying millions of dollars. If the gentleman had been here, he would have heard my speeches.

Mr. TILSON. I would like to ask the gentleman to be a little more specific and state what river and harbor bill he opposed.

Mr. SULZER. The last 10.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman said that if the gentleman from Connecticut had been here he would have heard his, the speeches of the gentleman from New York. I appeal to the membership of this House if I am not on the floor of this House more than is the gentleman from New York; and I do not leave my seat when the gentleman from New York speaks, because I am very fond of hearing him. But what I am interesting in is to find some appropriation bill, large or small, which the gentleman from New York has ever opposed.

Mr. SULZER. I have given the gentleman the information. I opposed the public-buildings bill carrying \$21,000,000 because I did not think it was necessary to burden the taxpayers of the country with it.

Mr. MANN. Was it not because it did not include as large an appropriation for New York City as the gentleman thought it ought to; was not that the reason that it was opposed by the gentleman from New York on the floor?

Mr. SULZER. No. I opposed the river and harbor bill because I think a great deal of money is wasted in those appropriation bills.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I suppose the pending amendment is to strike out the last word. I rise to oppose that amendment. I understand that that relates to anything—the Life-Saving Service or the retirement bill of the teachers in the District of Columbia. I do not care to speak on either of those propositions. Something was said when the matter of retiring officers in the Army came up about the age limit of their retirement. My recollection is that there was no such thing as retiring officers in the Army on account of the age limit alone until the year 1882. Before that time, for quite a period, there was a law that provided for retiring officers of the Navy at the age of 62. When the question came up in the Forty-seventh Congress about fixing the age of retirement for officers of the Army it was thought best by some to fix it at 62, the same as in the Navy.

Mr. SULZER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEIFER. Certainly.

Mr. SULZER. I understand that there was a retirement law passed years ago for the volunteer officers of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. KEIFER. That has nothing to do with the Regular Army.

Mr. SULZER. I was just asking for information.

Mr. KEIFER. I have no recollection on that subject, anyway. Now, there was Gen. Brown, Gen. Macomb, Gen. Scott, and others way up in the seventies, and they were not retired on account of age. But the age limit was fixed in 1882, as I recollect. It was thought that a retirement of Army officers at 62 years of age required officers to be retired too young.

I am not certain it was wise to fix that or any age limit. It would have been better to have provided for a retirement on application at a certain age or on account of disability, and that the matter of years should not be taken into account unless by a retiring board. I know there has been a great deal said about people getting too old to do work, and I have heard a lot of suggestions of that kind all of my life. I have changed my mind from time to time. I remember when a boy that we used to speak of a man as very old when he was 50 years of age. We have now changed our minds and put the period of old age and disability further into the future.

I remember reading recently a biography written by a staff officer of Gen. Robert E. Lee, referring to him at a period when he was about 64 years of age. It seems that he did have a little feeling at that time on one particular occasion that he was too old to command the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. A raid had been made by the Army of the Potomac under Gen. George G. Meade, across the Rapidan River, in Virginia, late in November, 1863, and after some skirmishing and moving about the Army of the Potomac retired again across the Rapidan and took up its old position near Culpeper Court House. The biographer says that on the morning of December 2, 1863, when Robert E. Lee found that the Army of the Potomac had gone, he turned, and soliloquized, in his quarters, and said: "I guess I am getting too old to command this army." That is the only expression that came from him to that effect. He did not lay down his sword then, but surrendered it at Appomattox April 9, 1865, to Gen. U. S. Grant, not on account of age, but for other potent reasons then existing.

I have said this much, Mr. Speaker, in order that I may seem to be taking some interest in this military bill. I do not care whether the last word is struck out or not.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, in order that the House may have the law in regard to this question of retirement, I desire to call attention to the provisions of the law. The first act for retiring officers was approved July 17, 1862. I will read it:

When any officer has served 45 years as a commissioned officer, or is 62 years of age, he may be retired from active service at the discretion of the President.

Mr. KEIFER. That was not the absolute retirement age.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No; but in this act they fixed the age of 62, and the President could separate the officer from the service if he deemed it wise to do so. That was the first act that gave the President any power to discharge an officer of the Army. Then, in 1882, the act was supplemented by providing that an officer should retire at 64 years of age absolutely.

The Clerk read as follows:

For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers and veterinarians on duty without troops at stations where there are no public quarters, \$470,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the paragraph. I would like to ask whether the veterinarian now gets commutation of quarters.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It was thought they did, but the comptroller holds they do not under the law. A veterinarian getting the pay of a second lieutenant, who is taken some place where the Government has no quarters, is compelled to obey his orders, and the War Department and the committee unanimously, I think, agreed that it is not fair to him to be compelled to serve and to pay for quarters out of his own pocket, when it is provided for him at places where the Government furnishes quarters, and that the same reason that applies for commutation of quarters to any officer of the Army would apply equally to a contract surgeon and a veterinarian. But he is not commissioned and so has been denied the benefit of the act. A quartermaster general may have a large number of horses to examine at a place where they are to be assembled. He orders the veterinarian there. He gets his expenses for his trip, and he may stay there for months to receive and examine horses as they come in. It is held that where the Government can not furnish him quarters it is only fair that he should have commutation. I think it is a change of law, although it is not a change of what we thought was the law when we passed the commutation bill. It is subject to the point of order. A veterinarian gets the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant; but as he is not really commissioned he has been deprived of allowances Congress always thought he would and should get.

Mr. MANN. I suppose there is no doubt about that part of it. The veterinarians when on duty, I suppose, do receive quarters.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. They receive their quarters where the Government furnishes them, but not commutation.

Mr. MANN. What do these veterinarians rank as?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. As a second lieutenant. The law provides they shall have the pay and allowance of a second lieutenant, and allowance carries commutation of quarters, but the comptroller—

Mr. MANN. None of them get a higher pay than that of a second lieutenant?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No; but the comptroller holds, further than that, that, not being commissioned officers, they therefore would not get commutation.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That for reimbursement to Brig. Gen. Frank M. Rumbold, adjutant general, State of Missouri, on account of expenditures of personal funds advanced by him for making payment to the troops of the Regular Army in the joint encampment held at Fort Riley, Kans., under the provision of section 15 of the militia law, from September 1 to 10, 1910, the Secretary of War is authorized to pay the sum of \$10,736.49 from funds heretofore appropriated for "Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia, 1910 and 1912."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. I suppose there is some explanation of this.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The letter published in the report from the Assistant Secretary of War submitting this item contains this:

In explanation of this request the following facts in the case are submitted:

On invitation of the Secretary of War the Organized Militia of Missouri was scheduled to participate in the camp of instruction held at Fort Riley, Kans., under the provisions of section 15 of the militia law, for the period September 1 to 15, 1910, inclusive. It was agreed that the United States would meet the expenses of pay of the State troops from the appropriation "Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia, 1910, 1912," to the extent of not to exceed \$10,850, and this amount was accordingly allotted to the Pay Department of the Army for the purpose of making this payment.

It became necessary, however, for the Missouri troops to break camp on September 10 before payment could be made by the Regular Army paymaster, and the adjutant general of Missouri paid the troops from

personal funds to the amount of \$10,736.43, assuming that he would be reimbursed by the United States from the funds allotted to the Pay Department from the appropriation "Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia, 1910, 1912."

A careful investigation has developed the fact that there is no present provision of law under which the desired reimbursement can be made, and congressional action is therefore necessary to enable this to be done.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. JOHN A. T. HULL,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

Mr. MANN. I understood the gentleman's letter to state this money was paid to the Organized Militia of Missouri.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No; the money was allotted to pay these troops—

Mr. MANN. Which troops?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The militia of Missouri. Now, they left before the paymaster paid it, and at the request of the officers there the adjutant general himself raised the money and paid them.

Mr. MANN. Paid the money to whom?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. To these troops.

Mr. MANN. To what troops?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The Missouri Militia troops.

Mr. MANN. That is not this item.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. That is this item.

Mr. MANN. This item says "on account of expenditures of personal funds advanced by him for making payment to the troops of the Regular Army in the joint encampment held at Fort Riley." Since when does the adjutant general of Missouri pay the troops of the Regular Army? That is what I am trying to ascertain.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It was not paid to the Regular Army at all.

Mr. MANN. It says "for making payment to the troops of the Regular Army."

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I have not read this, because I presumed it was printed exactly as the matter was submitted to us and we sent it to the Government Printing Office.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman proposes to offer an amendment, I will withdraw the point of order.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. There is no question the amendment should be offered, because there is no earthly sense in this and I can not understand how it got in.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. In line 14, strike out the words "of the Regular Army" and insert "of the State Militia who participated with the troops of the Regular Army."

Mr. MANN. "The Organized Militia of Missouri" would be sufficient, I suppose.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Well, I think that our law regards them as the State militia; I think that is the term of the law. I was going to give the language exactly as sent by the department, assuming they have followed the law. This is a misprint.

Mr. MANN. I would suggest to the gentleman to strike out the words "troops of" and—

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No; I would insert—if you will wait a minute I will prepare the amendment so as to put it in at the right place in the proper form.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the paragraph may be passed without prejudice. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Equipment of Coast Artillery, armories, Organized Militia: Dummy guns and mortars; mounts for dummy guns and mortars; dummy ammunition; loading appliances; range and position finding equipment; aiming and laying devices; subcaliber tubes and mountings therefor; labor and material necessary to install dummy guns and mortars, and to provide appliances and devices for instructional purposes in armory buildings provided by States for Coast Artillery companies of the Organized Militia, \$300,000.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the paragraph. I observe that this is a new appropriation for purposes not authorized, as I understand, by law.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. If the gentleman will permit, I find they simply left out the words "the troops of the State militia which participated with troops of the Regular Army," and so forth, and if there is no objection, I move to strike out the proviso and insert the proviso which I send to the desk, so the committee will get it exactly in the language it was sent to us.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the paragraph passed over will be taken up. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the proviso and insert: "Provided, That for reimbursement to Brig. Gen. Frank M. Rumbold, adjutant general, State of Mis-

souri, on account of expenditure of personal funds advanced by him for making payment to the troops of the State militia who participated with troops of the Regular Army in the joint encampment held at Fort Riley, Kans., under the provisions of section 15 of the militia law, from September 1 to 10, 1910, the Secretary of War is authorized to pay the sum of \$10,736.43 from funds heretofore appropriated for "Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia, 1910 and 1912."

Mr. MANN. I would like to inquire of the gentleman whether the amount should be 43 cents or 49 cents. The amendment just read is 49 cents. It may make a difference in the balances up there.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I assume that the proviso contains the amount exactly that is required to meet the payment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Is this appropriation of \$300,000 for the equipment of the Coast Artillery Organized Militia armories authorized by law now, or is it intended to assist the Organized—

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It is on the theory that we are equipping the militia and continuing the appropriation, and this is to give the militia of the coast States, where they have large Coast Artillery defenses, education that will enable them to be effective in time of war. In other words, they give them sub-caliber ammunition, and they give them different educational tests, like they do to the cadets at West Point. It is to give them a thorough working knowledge of every part of these great guns that are mounted for the defense of our coasts. I do not think it is subject to a point of order. It seems to me it is exceedingly valuable, because there are not one-third enough men in the Regular Army to man our guns, and it is absolutely important, if we ever have trouble, and I hope that never may be, to educate those who are willing to join the coast-defense militia, so that they may be efficient when placed beside a trained man in a battery and know exactly what duty they are to perform. I think that is exceedingly valuable.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. The States have this organized force of Coast Artillery defense, have they; that is, the militia?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Some of the Atlantic and some of the Pacific coast States have. Massachusetts, and, I think, Connecticut also, has some.

Mr. MANN. And we will soon have some down in southern Illinois, too.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. This intention of more thoroughly equipping and instructing the States' militia would in the end reduce the standing Army of the United States, would it, in the opinion of the chairman of the committee?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No; I do not say that; but it will obviate the necessity of the larger increase in the standing Army. In other words, in my judgment, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois, the number of men now in the Coast Artillery service is the very lowest number it is possible for us to get along with.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. And then, without this appropriation and without this organized Coast Artillery militia of the States, it will be necessary for the National Government to increase the number of men and appropriation therefor?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I think so, without a doubt, because we have not men enough now to care for the guns. We have not enough men for one shift for all the guns now emplaced.

Mr. MANN. Is not this the situation: That in case of war, and an item like this goes through, we may be able to draw on some men outside of the service who can man these guns, and that without it we will have to draw on raw material?

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. That is applicable to militia all over the United States.

Mr. MANN. Yes; and it is particularly applicable to manning fortifications.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It is particularly applicable to the coast States, because it is there that the Coast Artillery will be organized more largely than any place else.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. I am willing to withdraw the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, the War Department for some time has made a great effort, especially in the coast States, to organize as large a force as possible of Coast Artillery militia. I know it has been so in the New England States, and I am informed it is so in the other coast States. But it is found that when these Coast Artillery troops are organized, in order to get any instruction of value they must be taken down to the guns in the forts, which in most cases are far away, necessitating considerable expense to reach them. This appropriation is for the purpose of erecting dummy guns in the armories, where these men in their weekly drills may be instructed in the use of them, so that in case of war they would know something about handling the kind of gun used in our seacoast defenses. It seems to me that is a very important means of instruction,

and that the item carrying this appropriation should remain in the bill.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, just a few words. This is a very important provision in the Army appropriation bill. No objection should be made to it. There is no matter connected with the national defense in which the people generally take so much interest as in the Coast Artillery. We should keep it at the highest state of efficiency. Any attempt to practice economy here will be shortsighted and detrimental. As a matter of fact, we hardly have soldiers enough to-day in the regular service to properly man the coast defenses, and if any part of the military arm of the Government needs strengthening it is the Artillery and men for coast defenses. This provision will help. I concur in all that the gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from Connecticut have said concerning the matter, and desire in this connection to send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read in my time a letter from the adjutant general of New York State.

The Clerk read as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, January 4, 1911.

Hon. WILLIAM SULZER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN SULZER: It is regarded by officers cognizant of the duties and training of the Coast Artillery organizations of the State that the utmost importance is attached to urging the \$300,000 appropriation provided for on page 20 of the Army appropriation bill. This is for the supplying of Armory type guns and mortars for the Coast Artillery Reserves.

As the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Artillery armories in New York City are equipped with the standard fire-control system, but without the guns, it is of less than maximum value, as the two are coordinate and necessary parts of a complete system.

Might I ask that you use your influence to urge the adoption of this appropriation for the better training and development of the Coast Artillery organizations?

Very respectfully,

WM. VERBECK,
The Adjutant General.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That hereafter when under the Army Regulations subsistence supplies are furnished to another bureau of the War Department, or to another executive department of the Government or employees thereof, payment therefor shall be made in cash by the proper disbursing officer of the bureau, office, or department concerned, or by the employee to whom the sale is made. When the transaction is between two bureaus of the War Department the price to be charged shall be the contract or invoice price of the supplies. When the transaction is between the Subsistence Department and another executive department of the Government or employees thereof, the price to be charged shall include the contract or invoice price and 10 per cent additional to cover wastage in transit and the cost of transportation: *Provided further*, That hereafter when contracts which are not to be performed within 60 days are made on behalf of the Government by the Commissary General, or by officers under him authorized to make them, and are in excess of \$500 in amount, such contracts shall be reduced to writing by the contracting parties, with their names at the end thereof.

Mr. MANN. I reserve the point of order on the paragraph. It seems to me there are several specific things in it that need explanation, if you allow the rest of it.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The entire paragraph is subject to the point of order.

Mr. MANN. It provides, first, that if the Subsistence Bureau furnishes to any other bureau of the War Department subsistence supplies the other bureau must pay for the same in cash.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. MANN. It seems to me that that is a little peculiar performance to go through.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Then that money is employed by the Army to replace the supplies that they have sold.

Mr. MANN. That could be done just as well by bookkeeping.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No; it can not be done by a mere transfer on the books without delay. That would not do it as well as is suggested under this plan.

Mr. MANN. A mere transfer on the books would give them the same amount of money. If it is paid in cash, it will be paid and put on the books of one bureau and charged against another bureau. It goes on the same books, and the same operation is performed by transferring from the credit of one bureau to the credit of another bureau. The same result is reached; and what sense is there in this?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. They claim that if it is a mere matter of bookkeeping, it takes a long time to get around, and in the meantime the Army is short of supplies.

Mr. MANN. Well, if it takes the Government a longer time to transfer one item from one book to another than doing it by having one item paid for in cash, by going to the Treasury and getting the money and paying in the entire amount, then what is needed is a reorganization as to the method of keeping their accounts. It would be a ridiculous proposition on the

part of any private concern to require this sort of a thing to be done.

Mr. KEIFER. If the gentleman will allow me, in the first instance the money is paid over to the officer when it is allotted; therefore he has it, and it would not be a matter of bookkeeping. It is paid over to the proper officer, and that is not wholly a matter of bookkeeping.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Let me read what Gen. Sharpe had to say on this proposition when he was asked about it. He said:

The reason of that is to enable us to get prompt reimbursement for extra stores which we buy from another bureau, instead of having to wait for the long and tortuous process—

Mr. SLAYDEN. You said to enable you to get reimbursement for any stores which you buy from another bureau. You mean to get reimbursement for those that you sell to another bureau, do you not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; so that we get prompt payment for them, instead of having it settled through the auditors of the Army and Navy.

Mr. KEIFER. Taking them a year or two.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Then, as to issuing to parties, for instance to foresters, who are fighting fires. The argument was that this would enable them to get prompt settlement without waiting the adjustment by the auditors of the Army and Navy to get around to it.

Mr. KEIFER. Will you allow me to ask the gentleman a question? I want to call attention to a peculiarity at the end of line 13, page 24. There seems to be a period. It is not usual to have that where there is a proviso to follow.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEIFER. I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman may be extended.

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. We can put in a semicolon there or a colon.

Mr. MANN. I am going to offer a compromise to the gentleman in a moment, but I would like to ask the gentleman, before submitting my compromise measure, another question. It provides here for 10 per cent additional to cover wastage in transit and cost of transportation?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. That is when it is between the War Department and some other department of the Government.

Mr. MANN. Yes; but the cost of transportation may much exceed 10 per cent.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. But the Government has fixed that with the idea that it averages as a whole.

Mr. MANN. But that is quite unfair to the Subsistence Department of the Army, if it proposes to purchase supplies in New York, transport them to Montana, and furnish those supplies to the Forest Service—

Mr. HULL of Iowa. They are not to be furnished to the Forest Service, but to certain foresters when they are near troops, and are not in reach of supplies from any other source, as these men were who were fighting fire last year, and where they can not be supplied by their own service. The supplies are not furnished to the service, but rations are sold to individuals in the service in case of emergency.

Mr. MANN. Very well. Then it is unfair to the Government and the local storekeepers to provide that officers in the Forest Service may furnish goods to men in Montana, which goods the Government has bought in New York, at 10 per cent increase over the New York cost, when the freight charges may be much more than that.

Mr. KEIFER. Not always.

Mr. MANN. I do not say always. I am talking about cases where the freight charges are much more.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. They are not to be sold to anyone unless authorized to purchase them, when the Secretary of War issues the specific authorization, so there can be very little, if any, abuse of it.

Mr. MANN. There is no reason why the War Department should furnish supplies in competition with the local authorities.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. They do not.

Mr. MANN. I do not know whether they do or not. Neither does the gentleman.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The positive statement is that they do not. It is only in cases of great emergency, where there would be suffering if it was not done.

Mr. KEIFER. And where it could not be done in any other way.

Mr. MANN. For the first time the gentleman proposes to incorporate in the law a provision requiring this. I do not know what they will do. They have had no such provision of law before. If Congress says practically that it is the duty of the War Department to sell supplies to other branches of

the Government service, at the New York invoice cost plus 10 per cent to cover the cost of transportation, I dare say there will be many instances where gentlemen in the Government service, and not in this service alone, will be asking the War Department to do that identical thing.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The War Department has sold rations to the Marine Corps without the 10 per cent addition, leaving it to the auditors of the War and Navy Departments to adjust it between them without any 10 per cent addition.

Mr. MANN. So far as it is simply a transfer from one branch of the service to another, that is a different thing; but we have officers up in Alaska, represented by our distinguished friend here on the floor, and under this provision the War Department may buy goods in New York, transport them to Alaska, and sell them to persons and individuals—not to a branch of the Government service, but simply because they are Government employees—at 10 per cent over the invoice cost, although the cost of transportation may be 200 per cent.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Of course, if we sent rations there to be issued to our officers, they would be issued exactly the same as if they were issued in New York.

Mr. MANN. I am not complaining about issuing them to our officers.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. When there is another employee of the Government there who wants rations, before they can sell him any he must have the express authority of the Secretary of War.

Mr. KEIFER. This is only in case of emergency.

Mr. MANN. This requires the Secretary of War, when he wishes to give the benefit of the Government supplies to some other officer in the Government service, to let him have them at the invoice cost plus 10 per cent, and it might be construed to require the Secretary of War to give the very permission that is asked for.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. When they were issued in Montana they were issued at the regular cost to the commissary, without the additional 10 per cent.

Mr. MANN. May I ask the gentleman with reference to the other proviso, which, on its face, seems to be a very good one, is that a limitation on the existing law or a repeal of existing law?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It is a repeal of existing law in this: Under the present law they have to reduce all contracts to writing. They have to advertise, and the result is a long delay, and it costs the Government more than it would if they could have the right in these small purchases to purchase them without the advertising and reduction to writing.

Mr. MANN. The purpose is to permit contracts to be made without being reduced to writing if not to be performed within 60 days?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. And provided they are less than \$500.

Mr. MANN. Under the provisions of this proviso the \$500 limitation has nothing to do with a contract if it is to be performed within 60 days.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Let me read the provision:

That hereafter when contracts which are not to be performed within 60 days are made on behalf of the Government by the Commissary General, or by officers under him authorized to make them, and are in excess of \$500 in amount, such contracts shall be reduced to writing by the contracting parties, with their names at the end thereof.

That is, if they are not to be performed within 60 days and they are under \$500 in amount.

Mr. MANN. I understand, but would not this amount to a repeal of the existing statute, that requires any contract in excess of \$500 to be reduced to writing?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Under the present law any contract has to be reduced to writing, regardless of the amount.

Mr. MANN. But under this provision any contract, no matter how large the amount, will not have to be reduced to writing if it is to be performed within 60 days.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I do not think so.

Mr. MANN. That is what it says.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. That is not the construction the officers put upon it.

Mr. MANN. "Hereafter when contracts which are not to be performed within 60 days are made on behalf of the Government by the Commissary General," and so forth, will not have to be reduced to writing.

There is no requirement that a contract shall be reduced to writing under any circumstances if it is to be performed within 60 days, even though it may be for \$100,000. If this is to be taken as a repeal of the existing statute on the subject, it is worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I think it is. But if a contract was for \$100,000, both parties would be glad to reduce it to writing. It is the trouble of reducing to writing these little, small con-

tracts that we want to get rid of. If the gentleman from Illinois has an amendment to make it more clear, I should not object to it.

Mr. MANN. I have not an amendment, but I will do this—the gentleman seeks to make permanent law on this provision.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. That is right.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Iowa is willing to strike out the word "hereafter" in both provisos, so as to make it for one year as a trial, I will not make a point of order.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I am perfectly willing to do that, because if there is an objection to it, we can change it in the next bill.

Mr. STERLING. If you change the word "and" in line 7 to "or," would not that make it clear?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The main idea is to get the short-term contracts out of the provision requiring them to be reduced to writing. It struck me that this language was at least involved, that it was getting by indirection what ought to be by direct language. As these items are prepared by experts and the object was explained, I thought it was a good amendment.

Mr. STERLING. There is another object, and that is where the contract is not to be performed immediately.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. All contracts for large sums are time contracts.

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire of the gentleman, the chairman of the committee, whether there would be any objection to striking out the words "not to be performed within 60 days."

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I will say to the gentleman from South Dakota that the language provides that contracts not to be performed within 60 days must be reduced to writing. We want to keep that in; they ought to be reduced to writing. But contracts for small amounts under \$500 ought not to be required to be reduced to writing. It is frequently more expensive to the Government to make written contracts than it is to purchase the goods, and what we are trying to get at is to obviate making contracts and advertising and going through all this red tape for the expenditure of a comparatively trifling sum of money.

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. It would appear, then, that would be reached directly if you struck out the words "which are not to be performed within 60 days," and to make the limitation entirely as to the amount \$500.

Mr. NORRIS. But the gentleman wants a limitation as to time also.

Mr. MANN. I think that the gentleman will find that the contract of \$500 does not have to be reduced to writing now.

Mr. NORRIS. I suggest to the gentleman, as has already been suggested by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. STERLING], that we will reach the object he wishes to obtain, namely, that a contract to be performed within 60 days does not have to be in writing if the amount is less than \$500—

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. NORRIS. You will reach that object if, in line 7, you strike out the word "and" and insert the word "or." I believe it will make it mean exactly that.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. On page 29 of the hearings, we questioned Gen. Sharpe in regard to that, and the following occurred:

Gen. SHARPE. The present law is in section 3744 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that all contracts in the War, Navy, and Interior Departments shall be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties, with the names at the end thereof.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether the amount is \$500 or no matter what it is?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; it makes no difference about the amount under the present law.

The CHAIRMAN. This simply makes a limit?

Gen. SHARPE. This simply makes a limit; yes. The same legislation was enacted for the Ordnance Department a year or so ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I know it was.

Gen. SHARPE. Our supplies are more perishable than those of the Ordnance Department, and we want to get them quicker. It takes a long time to make out a contract in triplicate and have it approved, and the delivery often could be completed in so much less time if we had this permission. It is permitting the comptroller to rule that a commercial contract is a contract which we can make, which he can not do now, under section 3744 of the Revised Statutes.

For instance, if we bought stores, under written proposal and letter of acceptance, which constitutes a trade contract, we could not sue that man for failure to deliver under that agreement, because it is not a contract as described by section 3744 of the Revised Statutes. It has to be reduced to writing and signed by the parties and then approved. So that the comptroller has always objected to that.

That is the reason for this proviso—the same reason we gave the Ordnance and Engineer Corps the right to buy amounts under \$500 without a contract.

Mr. MANN. The trouble is, it does not have any reference to a contract under \$500, nor did the provision last year with reference to ordinance have any reference to a contract under \$500. I may be mistaken, but I am still inclined to the opinion that they are not required to have a written contract at all where con-

tracts are for less than \$500, notwithstanding the statement of Gen. Sharpe.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. We had the same statement from Gen. Crozier when we put the other provision in in regard to ordinance.

Mr. MANN. The other provision expressly provides that it does not affect any contract under \$500—

Hereafter whenever contracts which are not to be performed within 60 days are made on behalf of the Government by the Chief of Ordnance or the officers under him authorized to make them, and are in excess of \$500, such contracts shall be reduced to writing, etc.

[The time of the gentleman from Illinois having expired, by unanimous consent he was granted five minutes more.]

Mr. HULL of Iowa. If the gentleman wants to strike out the word "hereafter," I am willing.

Mr. MANN. I suggest to the gentleman if he wants to make this experiment, if he is willing to do it without inserting the word "hereafter" here or elsewhere—

Mr. HULL of Iowa. That is, strike out the word "hereafter," in line 14?

Mr. MANN. Yes; and in line 4, on page 25, so that it will stay out.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Unless the next Congress puts it in again.

Mr. MANN. I mean, so that it will stay out of this bill.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The word "hereafter?"

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I am willing to do that.

Mr. MANN. Then I will withdraw the point of order and the gentleman can offer the amendment.

Mr. KEIFER. I suggest you should ask to strike out the word "provided."

Mr. MANN. I suggest we strike out the period after the word "fund," in line 15, and insert a colon, and strike out the word "hereafter," in line 14, on page 24, and the word "hereafter," in line 4, on page 25.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 24, line 15, strike out the period and insert a colon; in line 14 strike out the word "hereafter," and on page 25, line 4, strike out the word "hereafter."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I want to add one or two words here, and I therefore move to strike out the last word for that purpose. The Army has been held up repeatedly to the country as responsible for large expenditure of public money. As much of this criticism is unjust, I want to call the attention of this House to one proposition that it seems to me that the House itself should correct. We keep from about 14,000 to 15,000 troops in the Philippines. They are there for the protection of the people of the islands and the maintenance of our authority in that part of the world, and it does seem to me it is unfair for the military branch of the Government to be charged with the payment of duties on the necessities of life that go there to feed the Army, and when we import things into this part of the world for the manufacture of munitions of war we provide that there shall not be any duty attached to them, as a rule; it does seem to me that when we send out troops to protect the people there the Army should not be charged with duties to support the Government. The law should not levy on us, as a military expense, a duty on anything which goes to the support of the Army. Necessarily the support of the insular government adds to the expense of the Army, but there is no reason why this should be increased by duties from the insular government. I hope the Committee on Ways and Means of this House will take steps to correct that injustice in regard to the expenditures of the Army. In this country we provide for admission of articles free of duty for national defense.

Mr. KEIFER. Why not do it here?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Because it is subject to the point of order.

Mr. STERLING. I would ask the gentleman from Iowa if he intends the last paragraph to stand as it is now—the last part of the paragraph?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. With the exception of the word "hereafter."

Mr. STERLING. Is it intended contracts may be made for five, ten, or twenty thousand dollars not in writing? I do not think that is the intention of the gentleman, but that is the way it reads.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It reads:

When contracts which are not to be performed in 60 days are made on behalf of the Government by the Commissary General, or by officers

under him authorized to make them, and are in excess of \$500, such contract shall be reduced to writing by the contracting parties, with their names at the end thereof.

Now, the word "or" simply connects the officers of the Commissary General and gives the same authority to them which the Commissary General has.

Mr. STERLING. I know; but that is not the point I am speaking of. I am speaking of the words in the next line. As the provision now stands these contracts are made, not in writing for any amount, provided they are to be performed within 60 days.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. And are not to exceed \$500.

Mr. STERLING. Both of these conditions have to exist. If the first one does not exist and it is to be performed in 60 days, then a contract for \$5,000 or \$100,000 is not required to be in writing. I think the word "or" ought to be in there.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Make the motion.

Mr. STERLING. I move to amend by striking out the word "and," in line 7, page 25, and insert the word "or" in lieu thereof.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I have no objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn and the gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 25, line 7, strike out the word "and" and insert the word "or."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the purchase of the necessary instruments, office furniture, stationery, and other authorized articles required for the equipment and use of the officers' schools at the several military posts, \$9,350.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the chairman of the committee to recur to the preceding paragraph in order that I may ask him a question. Is it the experience of the department that there is difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of enlisted men to fill up the quota of the regiments?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I think not. Last year there was no trouble at all.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Was the gentleman in the House on Tuesday when the Speaker made an address on the floor in favor of an increase of pensions to volunteer soldiers?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Is the gentleman in entire sympathy with the Speaker—

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I am not on the witness stand now, and I hardly think that is a proper line of cross-examination on this bill.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I did not mean to cross-examine the gentleman, but I wanted to bring up the question, so that in lieu of the remarks I desired to make at that time I may have read in my time a resolution of the William L. Curry Post, No. 18, of the city of Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS COL. WM. L. CURRY POST, No. 18,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Philadelphia, Pa., January 12, 1911—8 p. m.

A regular stated meeting being held this evening, with a very large attendance, after the regular order of business and in new business, a motion was made by Comrade John W. Dampman that

Whereas in the present session of the Sixty-first Congress, now being held, the Sulloway pension bill being considered by the House in Committee of the Whole and under discussion, and a number of its members talking in opposition to and voted against the bill; and

Whereas the Hon. Uncle JOE CANNON, the present Speaker of the House, left the chair and went upon the floor, pleading in justice and for the passage of the bill, and said bill being passed by a big majority, giving pensions to the Civil and Mexican War veterans for 62 years of age \$15 a month, 65 years \$20 a month, 70 years \$25 per month, and 75 years \$36 per month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given to our Uncle JOE CANNON and every Congressman who voted for the bill.

The motion being put as read, it was seconded by Comrade Nathaniel H. Painter. The motion was passed by a unanimous vote, and a copy was directed to be sent to our Uncle JOE, with the post's seal attached.

[SEAL.] JOHN MCGINISS, Commander.

JOHN D. WORMAN, Adjutant.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SULZER. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER]?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Surely.

Mr. SULZER. Do I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say that he was opposed to that pension bill?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Not at all. I was entirely in favor of the pension bill, and desired to have a record made of the gratitude of the old soldiers to those who voted for it.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment as an independent section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert, after line 12, on page 28:

"That no customs or other duties shall be levied by the Philippine Government on supplies imported into the Philippine Islands by the Government for the use, support, or equipment of the Army."

Mr. MANN. I reserve a point of order on the paragraph.

Mr. ANTHONY. That amendment is offered along the line of the suggestion of the chairman of the committee. I know it is subject to a point of order, but it occurred to me there ought to be no Member of the House who would make the point.

Mr. MANN. I hope the gentleman will ask to have it passed over. We charge customs duties in the United States on various things that are voted for the Lighthouse Service, and on several occasions I have been tempted to try to get Congress to change that, but so far it has not yet been done. I suggest to the gentleman it would be entirely unfair to the Ways and Means Committee to adopt an amendment of this sort, which no member of that committee has seen, and I hope the gentleman will pass over his amendment until he has a chance to consult with the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. Will not the gentleman admit that there is this distinction between the customs imposed—

Mr. MANN. I will admit that there are a great many distinctions, but I will not admit it makes any difference about this.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman will admit that there is this distinction, however, between the duties imposed upon articles brought into this country for the use of the Lighthouse Service and other departments of the Government and the duties imposed by the Philippine Government on articles imported into the Philippine Islands in this respect: That the money in the latter case goes into the Philippine treasury and the money in the former case goes into the United States Treasury. And why should we—and if any man knows, I assume the gentleman from Illinois knows—why should we impose upon ourselves voluntarily the burden of paying money for the privilege of equipping our Army or our Navy, and provide further that that money shall go into the treasury of any government but that of the United States? Is it not doubly absurd when we tax ourselves to equip and feed an Army maintained by us for the protection of the Philippines and turn that money into their treasury?

Mr. MANN. It is true the distinction exists which the gentleman refers to. It might be possible that some one could find a reason, and it may be a very good reason, why we should contribute that much money toward the support of the Philippine Government; but if the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BURKE], or anybody else, can find a reason why, when the Government of the United States imports a lens for the use of the Lighthouse Service, it should pay at the customs port the amount of duties on that lens and take it out of the Treasury, then he can do better than I can do. I have never been able to find any reason for that.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. "The gentleman from Pennsylvania" is not justifying any such practice. He is not discussing that feature, and he is not differing with the gentleman from Illinois as to an injustice that is apparent on its face.

Mr. MANN. Yet, I think, out of tender regard for the interests of the city which the gentleman represents on the floor, we have never been able to get that provision changed.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. I will say to the gentleman that I do not regard it absolutely necessary to import lenses into this country for the Lighthouse Service, or for any other service, for the reason that the finest lenses in the world are made in the city of Pittsburgh. And those made by that great astronomer, John A. Brashear, are to be found in the watch towers of astronomy the world over.

Mr. MANN. I may say to the gentleman that the lenses made for the Lighthouse Service are all imported, and not any of them are made in Pittsburgh or at any other place in the United States.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do we import inferior lenses?

Mr. MANN. There are none made here.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. What I wanted to get at especially in my remark was this, that the army ought not to be charged with additional expenditures for the purpose of protecting the very government that it is there to uphold. It does not seem fair to me for the Army to have to pay extra for that work.

Mr. MANN. I fully agree with the gentleman.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. If it is necessary for this country to make appropriations for the government of the Philippine

Islands, let us make them directly. I have no objection to that, if it is necessary. I would do that willingly, rather than surrender any of our rights in the islands, but I am not willing to continually be charged with extravagance in the military department of the government, when a large number of items can be lopped off which do not belong legitimately to the expense of the Army.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Does it not occur to the gentleman from Iowa that if the appropriations were made directly for the support of the Philippines that the people would get on to the fact in that manner.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The people will indorse any legitimate appropriations for the maintenance of our sovereignty there and the maintenance of that government.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I do not agree with the gentleman in that.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. But if the Army is to be sent there to protect the government, it should not be charged with making extravagant appropriations where a large amount of money can be saved by providing that we do not have to pay duties on what we send there to support and equip the Army. I do not believe that is right.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman ask to have this passed over?

Mr. ANTHONY. I think this is simply a business proposition that we have put in here; but if the gentleman is going to make the point of order—

Mr. MANN. I will make the point of order on any tariff proposition presented in the Army appropriation bill without knowledge of the Committee on Ways and Means, that have jurisdiction of all tariff questions.

Mr. ANTHONY. If another committee fails to do its duty in this matter, then it is our duty to do it.

Mr. MANN. What the gentleman thinks are the functions of his committee may be different from the opinion of the gentlemen on the Ways and Means Committee; I do not undertake to say which is right.

Mr. ANTHONY. I ask unanimous consent that this paragraph may be passed without prejudice.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers: For the purchase of horses for officers entitled to public mounts for the Cavalry, Artillery, Signal Corps, and Engineers; the United States Military Academy, service schools, and staff colleges, and for the Indian scouts, and for such Infantry and members of the Hospital Corps in field campaigns as may be required to be mounted, and the expenses incident thereto, including not to exceed \$200,000 for the purchase of not less than 5,000 acres of land accessible to the horse-raising section of the State of Virginia, for the assembling, grazing, and training of horses purchased for the mounted service, \$517,165.50: *Provided*, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number now on hand, shall be limited to the actual needs of the mounted service, including reasonable provisions for remounts, and, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of War, no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department and an inspection under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War. When practicable, horses shall be purchased in the open market at all military posts or stations, when needed, at a maximum price to be fixed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for breeding purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any horses below the standard set by Army Regulations for Cavalry and Artillery horses, except when purchased for instruction of cadets at the United States Military Academy: *Provided further*, That hereafter from the enlisted force of the Army now provided by law the President may authorize the organization of remount detachments at each of the remount depots, and may authorize the appointment therein of such noncommissioned officers, mechanics, artificers, farriers, horseshoers, and cooks as may be necessary for the administration of such remount depots: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize an increase in the total number of enlisted men of the Army now authorized by law.

Mr. MANN. I reserve the point of order on the paragraph. I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill with reference to this proviso. It is provided further, on page 31, about organizing the remount detachment. What is intended to be done by that?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It is intended to supersede the employment of civilians by men from the enlisted force, who are to be detailed or assigned to this duty; and the Quartermaster General insists that it will be a matter of economy as well as a matter of better administration; that the amount paid for the service will not be as much as when civilians are employed; and that it will not only be more economical, but will give better satisfaction.

Mr. MANN. How and in what respect is that possible?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. They now have to employ civilians.

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. And they are coming and going all of the time. They are not compelled to remain longer than they desire.

Mr. MANN. Where are the remount depots?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. There is one at Fort Keogh, Mont., and one in the Southwest at Fort Reno. Gen. Aleshire, in answer to a question, said:

There are two purposes—one in the interest of economy and the other in the interest of the efficiency of the service. I visited both of these remount stations last year, and the year before last also. While we got some very excellent employees, none of them like to stay long. There is a constant change, and the officers there in charge of these remount stations tell me they are constantly obliged to break in new men. Now, if we could have detachments, such as suggested here, it would add permanency to the method of training, would cost less, and I think we would get very much better results. The difference in cost of the enlisted detachment as compared with the present civilian employees, considering all the allowances at the two stations, is \$32,480 as it stands to-day, and I would like to see the authority of law given for the organization of enlisted detachments at these stations.

Mr. MANN. I am not interested in that proposition. This would leave the Government the alternative, and they could do either one.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Well, it virtually would not make it alternative, although they might do either. If they did not have enlisted men, they would have to employ civilians.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think that this would be construed by the President as reorganizing these remount detachments?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Virtually, I will say, where such detachments have been authorized they have always been organized.

Mr. MANN. That, of course, will depend upon their efficiency.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Oh, yes.

Mr. MANN. Why does this item include horses for the United States Military Academy?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It always has included horses for the United States Military Academy, and we put it in there. There is a provision in there that removes the limit to purchase for the Military Academy. They were used for the instruction of the cadets.

Mr. MANN. The provision has carried it?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It has not been specifically stated, but they have always been paid for and sent up there.

Mr. MANN. What is the object of stating it—so that they could purchase horses of greater or lower standard than supplied the Army?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It is of a lower standard. They are ponies.

Mr. MANN. Now, coming to the real purpose of reserving the point of order, I am afraid that the gentleman, even with his skill of persuasion, will not be able to persuade me with reference to the purchase of 5,000 acres in the hair or horse raising section of Virginia, and I will be very glad if the gentleman would explain to the House the reason for that.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I can only explain it by saying that the Quartermaster General wants to get an additional remount station, and he has selected the blue-grass country of Virginia as a desirable place for it. He claims that it is splendidly located, that they raise fine horses there, and he very strongly recommends the purchase of this land.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I ask unanimous consent that I may have five minutes more.

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. If the gentleman will read the hearings—and I am inclined to think he reads all hearings—on page 109 he will find that the Quartermaster General very urgently requests that this item be inserted. As submitted by the department, there was no limit on the number of acres. It provided simply for the appropriation to purchase land. The committee inserted the words "5,000 acres." The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HAY] is much more conversant with it than I am, knows all about the country, and can give the Committee of the Whole, including the gentleman from Illinois, the very fullest information.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Chairman, this is no new thing, although it is the first time that the appropriation has been presented in the Army bill for the purpose of establishing a remount station in the East.

There are now only two remount stations, and both of them are in the far West. One of them is at Fort Keogh and the other at Reno. The expense of transporting horses from the East for training purposes and bringing them back to the Army in the East from Fort Keogh and Reno is very great.

The Army is now pursuing the system of training horses instead of buying them full grown and using them as soon as bought. It has been ascertained that it is much cheaper, and better horses are obtained for the Army.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman says "instead of buying them full grown." Do I understand that the Army now purchases colts?

Mr. HAY. Yes; they purchase 3-year-old colts and train them for use in the Army.

Mr. MANN. Is it not a fact that there is under serious consideration a proposition that the Government shall go into the matter of breeding horses for the Army?

Mr. HAY. I think not.

Mr. MANN. Have not they recommended that?

Mr. HAY. I think they have not recommended that the Army shall breed the horses.

Mr. MANN. I do not understand that this matter relates to the breeding of horses.

Mr. HAY. Let me answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. HAY. I understand they have recommended that stallions be purchased to serve the farmers' mares, but it is not contemplated to have the Government raise horses itself. My colleague [Mr. SLAYDEN] has just called my attention to the hearings, where the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ANTHONY] asked the question of the Quartermaster General—

Does the War Department contemplate the breeding of young horses?

The answer of the Quartermaster General was—

No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Just buying young horses and raising them?

To that the Quartermaster General answered—

Yes.

Now, as I said a moment ago, there is a project on hand, as I understand it, for the Agricultural Department, in connection with the War Department, to buy stallions of a certain breed and breed them to the farmers' mares, for the purpose of getting horses of the character best suited for the Army, and which will be most economical for the use of the Army.

Mr. HELM. In what part of Virginia is this blue grass that the gentleman speaks of?

Mr. HAY. It is in the Blue Ridge, between the county of Warren and the county of Rappahannock.

Mr. HELM. Where is the blue-grass region of Virginia?

Mr. HAY. All over that section—Warren, Rappahannock, Clarke, in Fauquier and Loudoun and the surrounding counties.

Mr. HELM. In what part of Virginia do you find these horses?

Mr. HAY. You find them in the counties of Warren, Rappahannock, Fauquier, Clarke, and throughout my district, generally. The gentleman need not think there is no blue grass anywhere except in the State of Kentucky.

Mr. HELM. Is it the object of the committee in making this selection to get real blue grass and really good horses?

Mr. HAY. Undoubtedly.

Mr. HELM. I suggest to the gentleman that he select a place in Kentucky.

Mr. HAY. This will be near enough to Kentucky to enable the department to buy any good horses you have got to sell and bring them without the expense they would now be under in taking them to the far western remount stations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the fact that when an appropriation is asked for to be placed in the congressional district which the gentleman represents on this floor there is some disposition to think that he is undertaking to do more for his district than he is for the good of the people and the Government at large. I want to say that this question of remount stations has been considered for a long time by the War Department and by the present Quartermaster General, who is one of the most efficient officers I know of. They have taken great pains to ascertain and find out where is the best place to locate the remount stations, and after careful search they concluded that the place in Virginia referred to in the hearings on this bill is the best place. I want to read briefly from the hearings:

Gen. Aleshire was asked:

How much land is that expected to buy?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Five thousand acres. It is well situated from a good many viewpoints. We have one general remount station at Fort Reno, Okla.; we have another at Fort Keogh. I think we ought to have another in the East, and a fourth one in the West later on.

The location of this land that we desire to purchase in Virginia is situated well as regards railroad transportation, being near the Southern and the Baltimore & Ohio Railways. It is in a rolling section of country, with good limestone water, good blue-grass pasture, and altogether I think it is an admirable place for a remount station.

One point in favor of a remount station in the East is that it costs less to feed the horses which will be taken care of at this remount station than it does at Keogh and Reno. Gen. Aleshire further says:

The records of the Quartermaster General's office show that the average cost of foraging young animals per year at Forts Reno and

Keogh remount depots is \$46.80, and in the vicinity of Front Royal, Va., the average cost is \$30 per animal per year.

The CHAIRMAN. The more you divide up the more will be the cost of each animal?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Well, if we could get such an area as would enable us to maintain the animals within the limits of the reservation at which we have a remount station, I should think then we could get the minimum cost. I do not see why we should buy any forage after awhile for these young animals. I think we ought to be able to maintain them by grazing on the pastures and by harvesting such hay and grain as we can from the reservation. That is what we expect to do at Keogh and what we expect to do at Reno, and I think we should do the same thing in Virginia.

Now I asked Gen. Aleshire this question:

General, do you regard buying this land and locating this remount station there as in the interest of economy?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; I do; in that we can save on the cost of transportation of animals. There is no question but that we will have to buy animals in the district in which this land is centrally located, and we have no place at which we could rendezvous and hold them in the East. We would have to ship them to the West. Some of them would be bound to come back to some of the eastern stations, and by avoiding that extra transportation expense there would be economy.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to the fact that the system of buying young horses and training them, the Quartermaster General says, will result in making horses last for a much longer period of time than does the horse that they buy now and put to immediate use. By buying a young horse at 3 years of age and training him his service in the Army will be 10 years instead of 6 years, as it is now. So the Government thereby will have the use of the horse that much longer by buying him young and training him at the remount station than if they bought the horse at full maturity and used him immediately.

Mr. YOUNG of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAY. Certainly.

Mr. YOUNG of New York. Can the gentleman give the House any opinion regarding the value or price of the land in the section provided for here?

Mr. HAY. The price, as the gentleman will see, is \$40 per acre; 5,000 acres at \$40 per acre.

Mr. YOUNG of New York. It is unimproved land, generally speaking?

Mr. HAY. No; it is land that has been used for grazing purposes for many years. It is cleared land, all of it.

[The time of Mr. HAY having expired, by unanimous consent he was given five minutes more.]

Mr. YOUNG of New York. Are there any improvements on it, or buildings of any important character?

Mr. HAY. Very few; there are a few farmhouses.

Mr. YOUNG of New York. It is pasture land and not woodland?

Mr. HAY. Exactly.

Mr. YOUNG of New York. Not a great deal of woodland and no buildings of any importance?

Mr. HAY. No; there are some farmhouses and barns.

Mr. YOUNG of New York. Can the gentleman give any information regarding the value of the adjacent land thereto?

Mr. HAY. I take it that the value of the land adjacent thereto is about what this land is worth—land of that character up in the hills.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Virginia is generally familiar with land values in that territory, and I will ask him if the price proposed to be paid for this property is not a reasonable price, judging from his personal knowledge of the subject.

Mr. HAY. It is an exceedingly reasonable price, and I do not believe it could be obtained for that again. I understand that options have been obtained at that price, and I believe that since this matter has been canvassed the people who gave those options would not be now willing to do so again at that price.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. Is the gentleman not also impressed with this fact: That inasmuch as the War Department will purchase at least 250 horses in this very territory during the present year, the necessity for the purchase of this land is greater than ever and will result in very decided economy and a notable saving to the military establishment?

Mr. HAY. I entirely agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and I would not press this matter unless I believed it was a matter of economy.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. Is it not a fact also that the one year's treatment under the rules governing the management of these farms, laid down by the War Department, of these horses from their third to their fourth year, say, taken in conjunction with their subsequent treatment when in the service of the military organization, will add actually six years to the actual serviceable period of the horses as a military animal?

Mr. HAY. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman explain how well this tract of ground is watered?

Mr. HAY. It is very well watered, indeed.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Another question I should like to ask, and that is, why, it being provided that not exceeding \$200,000 shall be expended for a tract of land not less than 5,000 acres in area for the purpose of assembling, grazing, and training the horses, we should then provide that no part of the appropriation should be used for breeding purposes?

Mr. HAY. Because the remount stations do not breed horses.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Is there any reason why they should not be bred on this tract?

Mr. HAY. Oh, I think so. I do not think the Government ought to go into the business of owning horses for the purpose of breeding them. I think it is very well to have stallions to serve the farmers' mares, if you please, but the Government does not want to buy mares and have the breeding of horses as a Government institution.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. In view of the questions of the gentleman from Kentucky a moment ago, I wondered whether this was a proper place to breed horses. If the tract is a suitable tract of ground, well watered, pastured, and forested, and a suitable place for assembling horses, why not breed them at this place?

Mr. HAY. Because it is not the policy of the Government to go into the breeding of horses. It is a very good place to breed them, if you are going to breed them, but it is not the policy of the Government to go into the breeding business.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then the proviso is inserted merely because it is not the purpose of the Government at this time to enter into the breeding business?

Mr. HAY. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And you desire to abstain from that?

Mr. HAY. Yes.

Mr. KEIFER. Where is this remount station to be located?

Mr. HAY. This is, no doubt, where the gentleman has marched in his military career, perhaps. It is between Front Royal, in Warren, and Flint Hill, in Rappahannock County. It is right in the gap—what is known as Chester's Gap—and it is very fine grazing land.

Mr. KEIFER. It is eastward of Front Royal?

Mr. HAY. Yes.

Mr. HELM. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the price of this land was \$40 an acre?

Mr. HAY. Yes.

Mr. HELM. Knowing something about the value of blue-grass land, I want to say to the committee that \$40 for blue-grass land is a bargain. In Kentucky it would cost anywhere from \$150 to \$300 an acre.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I have been raised with horses and know something about them. I am doubtful about this proposition of having horses trained specially for the Army.

I doubt the proposition very much, and whether such training of horses, promiscuously chosen or purchased, adds to their usefulness or to their longevity in the service. We have had a great deal of experience in this country and in Europe on that subject. A long time ago it was thought the cavalry and artillery horses must be of the large Norman type, and in Napoleon's time they had their heavy mounted cavalry and their light mounted cavalry. In this country we adopted the medium size for both the light artillery and the field artillery and cavalry, but one of the curiosities that has arisen in the purchase of these horses develops especially every time we have a war. The purchasers for the Army sent out by the War Department are almost uniformly sold the finest looking horses to be found in the country. Farmers and horse dealers sell them the horses that are unbroken, liable to run away, to kick in harness, or that are possessed of some undesirable trick.

They are of a type of horses that now and then are found that have been unruly, unmanageable, and have some time or other kicked the shafts of a buggy to pieces and had to be taken care of gently. So when the Army purchaser came around they were pretty and handsome, and they bought them. I had about my headquarters at one time 16 of thus purchased Army horses, but it turned out that only 11 of them were runaway horses or given to some kind of tricks. Now, I only give you that to illustrate some of the troubles in getting suitable Army horses. I want to go a step further. It is not a question of horse training or of horse grazing, for I have no doubt the place spoken of here, at or in the vicinity of Front Royal, is as good as any other place in Virginia. I think they have some grass over there and all that. I am very familiar with that region. They can breed them in that vicinity, in the Luray Valley, or in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and all that; but what kind of horses are we

going to get? There is the question. They are not to be bred on this farm that is proposed to be purchased. We want to have the right sort of animal, and we can not always get that animal. During the Boer War in South Africa the English purchased throughout Europe horses, and sent them down there. They sent to the great stations of the world that breed horses specially for the army, and they all failed to accomplish the purpose which was sought to be obtained in taking them there. Shortly after they got them into the English army they usually broke down or died. Then they sent over to this country to purchase horses, and at that particular time there was upon the plains of the West—Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas—a pony horse, not quite an Indian pony, but something larger, pretty nearly useless, it was supposed, for all they would sell for out there was \$15, \$20, or \$30, and there was sometimes no market for them at all; but agents came and purchased them in large numbers, and sent them over to help the English through in the Boer War, and they proved to be the best horses for that service that were discovered anywhere in the world. Out in the West these horses have been double their former value ever since that great purchase. Now, you will not have any of these on this farm out here at Front Royal. The first question, I think, is to look to the breed of the horses, the kind as to hardness and endurance, before you commence training them. If you pick up a promiscuous horse in Virginia, or in Kentucky, as the gentleman from Kentucky suggests, and undertake to train him to something foreign to his nature, you will fail to make a good cavalry or artillery horse out of him or an Army horse of any kind of practical use, especially in a period of war, during campaigns and battles.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I suppose it is the universal opinion in the Army that it is very difficult to obtain the character of horse which we want for the cavalry service, and in connection with the Department of Agriculture it has been proposed that the Government embark upon the plan of breeding horses, if not to any greater extent than by the furnishing of stallions to be bred to the mares owned by the people in the locality. Now, I have great respect for the blue grass of Virginia, although I had never heard of it before, and I have great respect for the farm animals of Virginia, although I do not believe the quality there is of the kind that is generally needed in the Army.

Mr. HAY. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. HAY. Does the gentleman think he is a better judge of what is needed in the Army than the Army people, those who make that matter a particular study?

Mr. MANN. I do not, and I never have assumed that. I do not think I am a superior judge about anything, but I am a Representative to help legislate on the recommendations of the Army. The horses in Virginia, as a rule, are of too high a character for a proper Army horse.

Now, if the Government is to engage, and it seems likely that it will be necessary, as it is a matter very earnestly urged by the Secretary of Agriculture recently to the President and to Congress, upon the enterprise of endeavoring to breed horses, those horses ought to be bred in the West, where this character of horses are. I mean in the far West. I do not mean in my section of the country, where we do not have the grade of horses which they ought to have in the Army. We have a superior or heavy quality of horse. If we are to engage in the enterprise of breeding horses, then the training station for horses ought to be near where the horses are bred, and for that reason I make the point of order on the language commencing on line 11, down to and including the word "service," in line 15, on page 30.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] desire to be heard on that point?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order. The Clerk will read.

Mr. HAY. I suggest to the chairman of the committee that he better change the amount of the appropriation. The appropriation now is \$517,565.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out "five" and insert "three" in line 15.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 15, strike out "five" and insert "three."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BENNET of New York, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 31237, the military appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. LOWDEN, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of William Vincent, Sixtieth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—
To Mr. HUBBARD of Iowa, indefinitely, on account of sickness.
To Mr. GRANT, for one day, on account of sickness.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE GILMORE.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I ask for the adoption of the order which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana asks for the adoption of the order (No. 17), which the Clerk will report. The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That there be a session of the House at 1 o'clock p. m., Sunday, January 29, 1911, for the delivery of eulogies on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. SAMUEL L. GILMORE, late a Member of the House of Representatives from Louisiana.

The order was agreed to.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:
H. R. 22829. An act for the relief of George W. Nixon; and
H. R. 18960. An act for the relief of Emanuel Sassaman.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. R. 6075. An act for the relief of Amos Hershey;
H. R. 16990. An act for the relief of George J. Diller;
H. R. 26583. An act to authorize the city of Drayton, N. Dak., to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North;
H. R. 971. An act for the relief of Joseph R. Reichardt; and
H. R. 20132. An act for the relief of Emil Haberer.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 14, 1911, at 12 o'clock m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for relief of Philip S. Smith (H. Doc. No. 1289); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for fortification of the Panama Canal (H. Doc. No. 1288); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of channel from Orange and Beaumont, on Sabine and Neches Rivers, to Port Arthur Ship Canal (H. Doc. No. 1290); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of the Missouri River below Kansas City (H. Doc. No. 1287); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. HAMER, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 9405) to amend

section 5 of the act of Congress of June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to authorize advances to the 'reclamation fund,' and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes," reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1917), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REEDER, from the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 30889) to amend the irrigation law, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1918), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LANGLEY, from the Committee on the Census, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. J. Res. 248) amending section 32 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1909, providing for the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1919), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McCALL, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the joint resolution of the Senate (S. J. Res. 133) providing for the filling of a vacancy to occur on January 23, 1911, in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1910), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ADAMSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 30900) to construct a dam across White River, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1914), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 8592) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Lyman County and Brule County, in the State of South Dakota, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1915), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WASHBURN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 9552) to authorize the construction of a bridge across St. John River, Me., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1916), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4107) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Schiffer, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1912), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 19756) for the relief of Michael B. Ryan, son and administrator de bonis non of John S. Ryan, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1913), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 31312) authorizing and directing the Postmaster General to furnish to the proper State officers of the several States of the Union free transmission through the mails of all pension vouchers and warrants to pensioners upon the State pension rolls of the several States of the Union and return of same to said officers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 31313) to extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, and its amendments to all persons who shall have served 30 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and to the widows, minor children, and dependent parents of such persons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31314) providing that death in the service shall constitute an honorable discharge under the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, entitled "An act granting pensions

to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents;" to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 31315) to amend sections 36, 39, 67, 68, 69, 117, 192, and 211 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909; to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 31316) for the erection of a public building to be used as a post office at Thibodaux, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31317) for the erection of a public building to be used as a post office and customhouse at Morgan City, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 31318) for the construction of a chapel in or near the military reservation within Yellowstone National Park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 31319) authorizing the advance of money to witnesses on behalf of the United States as provided therein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 31320) to establish a uniform rate of tax on oleomargarine, to change the rate of tax on renovated butter, to protect the consumers, dealers, and manufacturers of all kinds of butter and oleomargarine against fraud, and to afford the Bureau of Internal Revenue more efficient means for the detection of fraud and the collection of the revenue; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 31321) to provide for the sale of the surface and mineral deposits of the segregated coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 31322) providing a system for apportioning Representatives in Congress and limiting the number thereof; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution (H. Res. 918) calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to battleship No. 34; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) directing the Secretary of War to report what work has been done under the act approved March 9, 1906, entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes;" to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 31323) for the relief of Dolores P. Bennett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31324) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Gumm; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 31325) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Boroff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 31326) granting an increase of pension to John Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 31327) for the relief of the heirs at law of George L. Sumney; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 31328) granting an increase of pension to William C. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31329) granting an increase of pension to Maria Mulligan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 31330) for the relief of heirs of Elizabeth M. Ingraham and Alfred Ingraham, deceased; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 31331) granting a pension to William D. Hulse; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURLLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 31332) granting an increase of pension to Hale P. Sylvester; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31333) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Hearin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 31334) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer E. Wilkin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31335) for the relief of Thomas J. Stainbrook; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 31336) for the relief of John C. Bogard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 31337) granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31338) granting an increase of pension to Josephus Shearer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31339) granting a pension to James O'Hare; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31340) granting a pension to Andrew Woods; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31341) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Buckler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 31342) granting an increase of pension to Percy C. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCKS of New York: A bill (H. R. 31343) granting an increase of pension to James Harrold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31344) for the relief of Lewis H. Noe; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COVINGTON: A bill (H. R. 31345) granting a pension to Sarah R. Mowbray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31346) granting an increase of pension to Justin F. Simonds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31347) for the relief of William E. Bradshaw; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COX of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 31348) granting an increase of pension to William T. Sliver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31349) granting an increase of pension to Isabella Joyce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31350) granting an increase of pension to James Mansfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 31351) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Kilborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31352) granting an increase of pension to Hamilton P. Chase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 31353) for the relief of F. W. Mueller; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 31354) granting an increase of pension to Claudius L. Pyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31355) granting an increase of pension to Fields B. Glenn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 31356) granting a pension to Alice Wiles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 31357) granting an increase of pension to Simeon B. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 31358) granting an increase of pension to William M. Withero; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 31359) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Husted; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 31360) granting an increase of pension to James M. Swift; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 31361) granting an increase of pension to Lieuary Flatter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 31362) granting an increase of pension to John J. Burtsfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31363) granting an increase of pension to George L. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES of Georgia (by request): A bill (H. R. 31364) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Gelston; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31365) granting a pension to Claricy B. Dunaway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 31366) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOYCE: A bill (H. R. 31367) granting an increase of pension to John Hughey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31368) granting an increase of pension to Lewis J. Cutter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31369) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Unger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KOPP: A bill (H. R. 31370) granting an increase of pension to Orson Simonds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31371) granting an increase of pension to John G. Harshberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31372) granting a pension to Adelaide Doty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31373) granting an increase of pension to Frank C. Bullard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31374) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Louthain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KORBLY: A bill (H. R. 31375) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hicks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31376) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Nickum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 31377) granting an increase of pension to James B. David; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 31378) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Schenck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 31379) to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Historical Association; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 31380) granting an increase of pension to Peter S. E. Hansen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MASSEY: A bill (H. R. 31381) granting a pension to Riley W. Drimmon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31382) granting a pension to Zachariah T. Spurgeon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31383) granting a pension to Charles A. Biblee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31384) granting a pension to Aaron W. Dixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31385) granting an increase of pension to Melvina A. Argenbright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31386) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of George Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORGAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 31387) granting an increase of pension to Julius Cohn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31388) granting an increase of pension to Henry V. Leach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31389) granting an increase of pension to John J. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 31390) granting an increase of pension to James M. Odell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31391) granting an increase of pension to John W. Ragsdale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31392) granting an increase of pension to John B. Lucas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31393) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Tatlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31394) granting an increase of pension to William A. Crum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31395) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah C. Collier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31396) granting an increase of pension to William H. Clutter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31397) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31398) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Rader; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31399) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Dugal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31400) granting an increase of pension to Orange Scott Cummins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31401) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Kennedy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31402) granting a pension to Myrtle Webster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31403) granting a pension to Robert Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31404) granting a pension to Maggie E. Middlecoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31405) for the relief of James A. Nickell; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER: A bill (H. R. 31406) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Weaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 31407) granting an increase of pension to Edward White; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PUJO: A bill (H. R. 31408) granting an increase of pension to J. A. Goodale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 31409) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of heirs of Thaddeus N. Ferrell, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31410) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Virginia A. Jones, administratrix of Samuel J. Jones, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 31411) granting an increase of pension to John B. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31412) granting an increase of pension to James F. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 31413) granting a pension to Andrew J. Shell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 31414) granting an increase of pension to Stephen S. Jenness; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31415) granting an increase of pension to William H. Keepers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31416) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 31417) granting an increase of pension to Orville E. Sawdy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31418) granting an increase of pension to W. Ira Templeton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 31419) for the relief of Rose B. Armour; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 31420) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Ackerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31421) granting an increase of pension to Highwell D. Helmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31422) granting a pension to Jane T. Elder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 31423) granting an increase of pension to George W. Pierson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31424) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Harrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 31425) granting an increase of pension to James S. Henderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31426) granting an increase of pension to George O. Ellis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 31427) granting an increase of pension to William Coder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31428) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Holter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petitions of Wallace Sperry and 5 others, of Muncie; Charles Wertz & Co. and 3 others, of Bradley; Straus & Louis and H. L. Williams, of Danville; Dr. A. J. Reeves & Son, druggists, and 5 other business firms of Toledo; E. S. Sandlin, of Blanding; Louis J. Blary, of Westville; J. W. Miller, of Armstrong; S. E. A. Leach, of Ridgeville; J. A. Payne & Co. and 5 others, of Kansas; J. W. Connolly and 10 other business firms of Hume; David Richardson, of Toledo; L. Wilbur, of Potomac; Charles Heffer, of Kankakee; G. B. Winter, of Milford; Shuey & Rider and 6 other business firms of Westfield; W. J. Jones, jr., and 3 other citizens of Watseka; Marcotte & Lambert, of Kankakee; James Reilly and 6 others, of Reddick; the Fosburg Hardware Co., of Toledo; Foster Martin and 7 others, of Marshall; W. J. Jones & Sons and R. B. Jones, of Watseka; A. L. Spradling and C. H. Flagg, of Hoopeston; Nathan Block and 6 others, of Kankakee; Edmond Ferris, J. A. Harness, and 55 others, of Milford; J. F. Ost and 4 others, of Hoopeston; J. T. Hobson and 5 others, of Clifton; Henry Stumme and 6 others, of Danville; John Conzet and 2 others, of Greenup; L. A. Hutchison, of Paris; J. W. Payne and 3 others, of Potomac; J. C. Rossnett, of Fairmount; Le Roy Martin and 4 others, of Pittwood; Brown Bros., of Bismarck; W. V. Marshall, of Milford; Harmen Cramer, of Danville; E. S. Amerman, of Onarga; Frederick Long, of Naperville; Paul Farbe and 5 others, of

Grayson; the Cyrus Hardware Co. and 6 other business firms of Watseka; R. C. Lane and 18 others, of Danville; Otto Weber and 6 others, of Manteno; J. W. Ward, of Greenup; Daniel Ryan, jr., and 8 others, of Paris; James Danforth and A. B. Bushnell, of Danville; J. C. Gleason and 6 others, of Clifton; Lee Bros. and 3 others, of Herscher; M. H. Hill, of Allright; Max Holton and 4 others, of Sidell; A. Jones & Sons and 4 others, of Catlin; L. M. Friedman and 6 others, of Beaverville; R. J. Marlowe and 6 others, of St. Anne; Julius Friedman and 4 others, of Beaverville; F. E. Kespler and C. A. Smith, of Georgetown; the Kankakee Commercial Association, of Kankakee; the Modern Brotherhood of America, of Benton, all of the above residing in the State of Illinois, and protesting against the establishment of a local parcels-post rural-delivery service on rural-delivery routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of the executive committees of the Illinois Civil Service Reform Association and the Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago, praying for the extension of the civil-service system to the higher officials of the Government; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, memorial of Mary T. Leiter, vice regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, protesting against the establishment of a criminal reformatory in what is known as the White House tract, in the State of Virginia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, memorial of Factoryville Grange, of Nicholson, Pa., praying for the remedying of the defects in the Federal statutes governing the traffic in oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Frank Sanderson and 17 others, of Clifton, Ill., praying for legislation to regulate the use of motor vehicles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Walla Walla Trades and Labor Council, relating to the disposition of the cavalry post at Fort Walla Walla, in Washington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of George W. Littleton, late of the Eighty-third Ohio Infantry Volunteers, praying for relief by special pension legislation; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of the Oakland group of churches in the city of Chicago, protesting against the fortifying of the Panama Canal and the increasing of the Army and Navy as a necessary means of national defense; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the committee of the Freedman's Bank depositors, praying for legislation to settle the claims of the depositors in that bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petitions of A. J. Schneider and 9 others, of Ironwood, Mich.; R. Frank and M. Leonard, of Ferdinand, Ind.; Mrs. Anna Falk and 6 others, of Sandstone, Minn.; C. P. & J. A. Anderson, of St. Johns, Ariz.; S. J. Gottlieb & Co., of Kenosha, Wis.; W. P. Hart and 2 others, of Newtona, Mo.; Peter Brennaman and 1 other, of Wakarusa, Ind.; C. A. Bennett and 6 others, of Elkhart, Ind.; W. C. Horton and 6 others, of Rosedale, Ky.; C. D. Shaffon and 3 others, of Stevens Point, Wis.; Adolph L. Mills and 2 others, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; H. F. Cook & Co., of New Braunfels, Tex.; F. M. Alden, of Maquoketa, Iowa; J. W. Bovell, of Mesquite, Tex.; F. L. Mitchell and W. L. Cohogan, of Hordville, Nebr.; A. D. Sheppard, of Dixon, Tex.; T. J. David & Son, the W. G. Davis Grocery Co., and L. W. Moore, of Leola, Ark.; G. H. Kuhlmann, of St. Charles, Mo.; C. Lepp, of Vineland, Mo.; E. C. Saffran, of Denham, Ind.; and A. S. York, of Ark, Mo., all protesting against the establishment of a local parcels-post rural-delivery service on rural delivery routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of the Veteran Volunteer Association of Kane County, Ill., praying for legislative consideration of the volunteer officers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, praying for the erection in Washington of a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, memorial of the Grand Rapids Federation of Women's Clubs, praying for legislation to prevent the ravages of tuberculosis among dairy cattle; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the New York State Federation of Labor, praying for an investigation of conditions as to the construction and repair of ships of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of Eulalia Grange, of Westfield, Pa., praying for legislation to reform the status and govern the traffic in oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANDERSON: Petition of C. M. Parker, favoring pension legislation as per House bill 17883; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Petition of citizens of Columbus Grove and Payne, Ohio, against local rural parcels-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of B. B. Woodward, of Plainfield, Ohio, against a local rural parcels-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of B. B. Woodward, of Plainfield, Ohio, against parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of George L. Sumney; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Maria Mulligan and William C. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: Petition of many citizens of the fourth congressional district of Missouri, against parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, against placing all foodstuffs on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASSIDY: Petition of M. H. Burgess and 17 other citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, against House bill 30292; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COCKS of New York: Petition of hundreds of citizens of New York State for Senate bill 5677, for increasing the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of I. Sharpe and others, residents of Racine, Wis., against a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DAWSON: Memorial of Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 183, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of Clinton, Iowa, favoring the repeal of the tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIEKEMA: Petition of Lanster Drug Co., against a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DICKINSON: Petition of citizens of Windsor, Hadsell, Stotesbury, and Pleasant Hill, all in the State of Missouri, against the local rural parcel service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DUREY: Papers of Elmina Ames (previously referred to Committee on Pensions); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Petition of the Commercial Club of New Baden, Ill., and sundry citizens of Mount Carmel, Hidalgo, Hutsonville, Watson, Palestine, and Centralia, Ill., against extension of parcels-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Samuel Gompers, of American Federation of Labor, favoring bill S. 6702, Federal inspection of boilers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of W. H. Stephens, Altoona, Pa., for House bill 17883, pension increase for those who lost an arm or leg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of George H. Hodgdon, of Santa Cruz, Cal., for the Sulloway bill, H. R. 29346; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of International Bureau of Publicity, for commission to investigate wireless telegraphy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of American Bottle Co., of Streator, Ill., against House bill 27275; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Mining Investigation Commission of Illinois, that testing of machine for mine roof, etc., be left with the Federal Bureau of Mines; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petition of Rockford (Ill.) Drilling Machine Co., for the bill (H. R. 14622) to create a court of patent appeals; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of L. Armstrong & Son and others, of Rockford, Ill., and R. C. Phillips, of Lstant, Ill., against parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Col. A. E. Fisher, of Rockford, Ill., for H. R. 28436, the militia-pay bill; to the Committee on Militia.

Also, petition of Emmerson Brantingham Co., of Rockford Ill., favoring New Orleans as site of Panama Exposition; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of the National Business League of America, for San Francisco as site of Panama Exposition; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. GARNER of Texas: Petition of citizens of Texas, for the Senator Scott bill, prohibiting gambling in cotton futures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Texas, protesting against the establishment of a local rural parcels-post service on the rural-delivery routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of American Federation of Labor, for reduction of the tax of 10 per cent on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRONNA: Petition of citizens of North Dakota, against the establishment of a local rural parcels-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GARNER of Texas: Petition of citizens of McQueeney, Tex., against a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HANNA: Petition of Waller & Toensing and other citizens of Portland, N. Dak., favoring S. 3776, to regulate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of O. J. Seltzen, C. A. Castle, and other citizens of North Dakota, favoring H. R. 26791, the parcels-post bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Petition of E. G. Young & Co. and 12 other citizens of Oakland, Oreg., against the proposed rural parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: Petition of citizens of Texas, protesting against a local rural parcels-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Petition of American Federation of Labor, asking amendment of the oleomargarine law; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of George L. Johnson and John J. Burtsfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Vaughan Paint Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, against passage of Heyburn paint bill; to the Committee on Manufactures.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Petition of Fugua & Davidson, grocers, Shelbyville, Tenn., against a rural parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of W. M. Ross and others, of Tullahoma, Tenn., against parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. JOYCE: Memorial of Farmers' Institute, Barlow, Ohio, favoring law recommended by Commissioner of Education; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. KEIFER: Petition of Landon West and other citizens of the United States, favoring legislation in the interest of the persecuted Russian Jews; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KOPP: Petition of citizens of Wisconsin, against parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MCKINNEY: Petition of business men of Colchester, Ill., favoring parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Rock Island, Ill., against the Mann health bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Petition of F. J. Haynes and 29 others, of Port Huron, Mich., for Senate bill 5677, to increase efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of Civil Service Reform Association, for extending the classified service to all local offices under the Treasury, Justice, Post Office, and Interior Departments of the Government; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of James N. Gillett, president of Pacific Slope Congress, for free passage of United States ships through the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, petition of Illinois State Teachers' Association and Military Tract Educational Association of Illinois, against extension of benefit of the Morrill Act to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Walla Walla Trades and Labor Council, relative to abandoned land of Fort Walla Walla; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: Petition of business men of Falls City, Nebr., against rural parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MASSEY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Sarah McQueen and Robert H. M. Donnelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania: Protest of L. N. Hammerling, president of American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, against illiteracy test of immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of American Federation of Labor and statements of Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, favoring restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Henry C. Cobb, of Philadelphia, president of the Association of Emergency Volunteers, favoring pensions for those who served less than 90 days in the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ella M. Wheeler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of Austin Bros. and Campbell Bros., of Stockton, Cal., and sundry citizens of Tracy, Coalinga, Hollister, and Hanford, Cal., against parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Humboldt, Cal., favoring the passage of bill providing embassy homes for our representatives abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Walla Walla Trades and Labor Council, relative to disposition of the Fort Walla Walla tract of land; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, urging the fortification of Los Angeles Harbor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mare Island Navy Yard; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, favoring San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. PUJO: Paper to accompany bill for relief of J. A. Goodale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Petition of citizens of Arkansas, against parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SIMS: Papers to accompany bill increasing the pension of James F. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill increasing the pension of John B. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: Petition of J. M. Carter and others, of Piper City, Ill., against a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Shakespeare Club of Fairbury, Ill., relating to tuberculosis and typhoid fever germs in dairy products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of George P. Giering and other citizens of Bloomington, Ill., against the proposed rural parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Brotherhood of Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Aurora Ill., relating to H. R. 23641; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULZER: Memorial of American Federation of Labor, thirtieth annual convention held at St. Louis, Mo., for amendment of the oleomargarine law; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THISTLEWOOD: Petition of sundry citizens of the twenty-fifth congressional district of Illinois, against the establishment of a local rural parcels-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: Petition of citizens of Ohio, for S. 5677, the life-saving pension bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STERLING: Memorial of Brotherhood of Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Aurora, Ill.; members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Merissa; of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Avena; of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church and of the First Baptist Church of Urbana, all in the State of Illinois, relating to H. R. 23641; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEFFIELD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mathias S. Greene; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Rhode Island Lodge, No. 147, International Association of Mechanics, of Providence, R. I., for repeal of the 10-cent tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Henry F. Folsom and 14 other citizens of Rhode Island, for S. 5677; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 14, 1911.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 31237, the Army appropriation bill.

Mr. DWIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York makes the point that no quorum is present. Evidently the point is well taken.

Mr. DWIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors; the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absent Members. As many as favor agreeing to the motion will, as their names are called, answer "aye," as many as are opposed will answer "no," those present and not voting will answer "present," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

During the call,

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will suspend. The attention of the Chair has been called to the fact that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DWIGHT] moved a call of the House, and that was ordered, and yet the House is dividing. Under the rule of the House the vote will be taken upon the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and therefore, if there be no objection, the Journal will not show the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DWIGHT], although if it did it would not vitiate the call under the rule. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 259, nays 0, answered "present" 17, not voting 111, as follows:

YEAS—259.

Alexander, Mo.	Douglas	Humphrey, Wash.	Moss
Anderson	Draper	James	Moxley
Ansberry	Driscoll, D. A.	Jamieson	Murdock
Anthony	Driscoll, M. E.	Johnson, Ohio	Nelson
Austin	Dupre	Johanson, S. C.	Nicholls
Barchfeld	Durey	Jones	Norris
Barclay	Dwight	Joyce	Nye
Barnard	Edwards, Ga.	Kelifer	Olcott
Barnhart	Ellerbe	Keliber	Oldfield
Bartholdt	Ellis	Kendall	Olmsted
Bartlett, Ga.	Elvins	Kennedy, Iowa	Padgett
Bates	Esch	Kennedy, Ohio	Page
Beall, Tex.	Fairchild	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Palmer, A. M.
Bell, Ga.	Ferris	Kitchin	Palmer, H. W.
Bennet, N. Y.	Finley	Kopp	Parker
Bennett, Ky.	Fish	Korbly	Parsons
Bingham	Floyd, Ark.	Kuftermann	Payne
Boehne	Fordney	Lamb	Pearee
Booher	Foss	Langham	Peters
Borland	Foster, Ill.	Latta	Thumley
Boutell	Fuller	Lawrence	Pou
Bowers	Gallagher	Lee	Pray
Brantley	Gardner, N. J.	Legare	Prince
Burleigh	Garner, Tex.	Lenroot	Pujo
Burnett	Garrett	Lever	Rainey
Butler	Gillett	Lindbergh	Randell, Tex.
Byrd	Good	Lively	Ranch
Byrns	Graff	Livingston	Reeder
Campbell	Graham, Ill.	Longworth	Richardson
Candler	Graham, Pa.	Loud	Roberts
Carter	Grant	Loudenslager	Roddenberry
Cary	Greene	Lowden	Rothermel
Cassidy	Gregg	McCall	Rucker, Colo.
Chapman	Gronna	McCreary	Rucker, Mo.
Clark, Fla.	Hamer	McCreddie	Sabath
Clark, Mo.	Hamilton	McDermott	Saunders
Clayton	Hamlin	McKinley, Ill.	Scott
Cocks, N. Y.	Hammond	McKlaney	Shackelford
Cole	Hanna	McLachlan, Cal.	Sharp
Conry	Hardy	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sheffield
Cooper, Wis.	Harrison	McMorran	Sheppard
Covington	Haugen	Madison	Sherwood
Cowles	Havens	Maguire, Nebr.	Sims
Cox, Ind.	Hawley	Malby	Sisson
Cox, Ohio	Hay	Mann	Slayden
Craig	Helm	Martin, S. Dak.	Slemp
Crow	Henry, Conn.	Massey	Small
Crumpacker	Henry, Tex.	Mays	Smith, Iowa
Currier	Hobson	Miller, Kans.	Smith, Mich.
Dalzell	Hollingsworth	Miller, Minn.	Smith, Tex.
Davidson	Houston	Mitchell	Sparkman
Dawson	Howell, N. J.	Mondell	Sperry
Dent	Howland	Moon, Tenn.	Stafford
Denver	Hubbard, Iowa	Moore, Tex.	Sterling
Dickinson	Hubbard, W. Va.	Morgan, Mo.	Stevens, Minn.
Diekema	Hughes, Ga.	Morgan, Okla.	Sulloway
Dies	Hughes, W. Va.	Morrison	Sulzer
Dixon, Ind.	Hull, Iowa	Morse	Swasey
Dodds	Hull, Tenn.		